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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 65

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1935

SIXTEEN PAGES

Hitler Tears Up Versailles Treaty!

"FAILURE OF OTHER PARTIES" TO FULFIL OBLIGATIONS

French Alarm And Flutter In Diplomatic Circles

PEACE TALKS BLOWN UP

British Ministers Confer: Matter To Be Placed Before League?

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, March 16.

Authoritative circles in Great Britain take serious view of the German announcement, but do not comment on it pending consideration by the Cabinet.

FRENCH ALARM

PARIS.—In view of Germany's grave decision France's diplomatic representatives in the various foreign capitals have been telegraphically instructed to get into immediate contact with the Governments to which they are accredited.

ROME'S MOVE

ROME.—It is officially stated that Government is coming into contact with the British and French Governments in regard to Conscription in Germany and will make its standpoint known subsequently.

Not Unexpected

ROME: Official quarters decline comment at present on the German announcement, but it is unofficially stated it was not unexpected. It is pointed out that it is the reason why the Italian Government has been so anxious to try to bring back Germany to the European circle of nations.

The opinion is expressed that Sgr. Mussolini's recent announcement that Italy will be able to put seven to eight million men on the field, was prompted by the possibility of danger from Germany.

Geneva Startled

GENEVA: Geneva startled by the news from Germany. The fear is expressed that the situation may gravely be compromised and a storm of hostility and criticism will be aroused that may make a possible European understanding remoter than ever.

At the same time, it is felt the German decision means the "de facto" situation only slightly modified at the expense of legal position. There, therefore, is no desire to view the situation too tragically.

Breach Of Treaty

WASHINGTON: Official circles are gravely concerned at Germany's action. It is pointed out that it violates the German-American Treaty of 1921 containing the same military restrictions on Germany as the Versailles Treaty which the United States did not sign.

ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL MATCH

Germany Beats France

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Mar. 17.

In the Association football match Germany beat France by three goals to one. A crowd of 45,000 silently heard the Germans sing "Deutschland ueber alles" and then enthusiastically responded to the "Marseillaise."

Surprise To Diplomats

Germany Blows Up Basis Of Recent Parleys

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 16.

The German announcement has completely surprised Foreign diplomatic circles in London, where much comment is made on the significance of the issue of the proclamation on the eve of the visit of Sir John Simon and Capt. Antony Eden to Berlin for conversations, one of the main objects of which is to endeavour to arrive at an agreement to replace Article Five of the Treaty of Versailles.

Attention is also drawn to Germany's insistence on the equality of rights during the recent negotiation in which Germany is understood to have claimed the right to an army of 3,000,000 equal to that of France. It is pointed out that Germany has not only ridden through the Treaty of Versailles, but has also materially departed from the basis of the recent negotiations.

British Ministers Confer

Following a hastily convened meeting the Ministers attended by Mr. MacDonald, Sir J. Simon, Capt. Eden, Vansittart, it was decided to hold a meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow morning to discuss Germany's action. It is probable Sir J. Simon will make a statement in that connection in the Commons, to-morrow.

After conferring for 90 minutes, the Ministers dispersed, although keeping in touch with one another, during the day. It was decided not to hold any Cabinet meeting till to-morrow morning; also no statement would probably be made before Sir J. Simon addresses the Commons to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. MacDonald is remaining in London in the week-end and not returning at Chequers.

IRAQ CABINET RESIGNS

Yassin Pasha Forms New Government

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BAGDAD, Mar. 17.

The Iraq cabinet, formed only a fortnight ago has resigned owing to serious tribal troubles in the middle Euphrates area. A new Cabinet has been formed headed by Yassin Pasha and it is expected to take immediate steps to pacify the rebellious tribesmen.

FRENCH MINISTERS CONFER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, March 16.

Authoritative circles take a grave view of Herr Hitler's unilateral tearing up of Part Five of the Treaty of Versailles. M. Flandin conferred with M. Laval at 6 p.m. It is premature to forecast the attitude of the French Government. Doubtless no decision will be taken until after consultation with London and Rome.

Hitler's Proclamation

"Flandin's Declaration Is Cause Of Germany's Conscription"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, March 16.

Herr Hitler's proclamation to the German people claims that whereas Germany has fulfilled her obligations to the Treaty of Versailles, other partners to the Treaty have not fulfilled theirs. On the contrary, a number of States increased their armaments and Germany was defenceless in the midst of highly armed nations.

TREATY DEAD. The proclamation recalls Germany's activities with regard to disarmament and says that the rejection of German and other proposals allowed the deduction that the disposition for the fulfilment of the Versailles disarmament provisions by other parties to the Treaty no longer existed. Therefore, the German Government felt obliged to take on its own responsibility the necessary measures to guarantee the conclusion of the state of defencelessness of Germany.

SOVIET ARMY, AS EXCUSE. After referring to Germany's proposals for non-aggression pacts and the treaty made with its Eastern neighbour, also to the assurance given that Germany would raise no more territorial demands against France after the Saar settlement, the proclamation alludes to the creation of the Soviet army of 960,000 men and says that by the French decision to introduce a two year military service, the idea at the back of the creation of short-service armies has been surrendered in favour of long-service organisations. Therefore, the German Government feels it impossible not to take necessary measures for the security of the Reich or to conceal them from the knowledge of the world.

RESPONSE TO BALDWIN. It, therefore, complies with the request for the clarification of German intentions made by Mr. Baldwin in his speech on October 28, 1934 in order to give the German people the conviction and to other nations the knowledge that the preservation of the honour and security of Germany has been entrusted again to the German nation's own strength and in order to remove assertions that

(Continued on page 7.)

ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE PACT

Provides Scope For Increased British Imports

(Special Cable)

ROME, March 11.

A provisional Anglo-Italian Trade Agreement has been concluded providing that 80 per cent, instead of 35 per cent of British imports in 1934 henceforth be allowed.

RETORT TO FLANDIN

LONDON, March 16.

Sir John Simon returned to London at 8 p.m. from South Wales where he had been visiting his constituency. He is now consulting chief officials of the Foreign Office with regard to Herr Hitler's proclamation, in which connection Sir John Simon has received a dispatch from the British Ambassador in Berlin.

It is understood that Herr Hitler told the Ambassador that M. Flandin's declaration in the Chamber yesterday was the reason for conscription in Germany. German Foreign Minister informed the Ambassador that Germany's armed forces under conscription have the strength of half million effective. (The French maximum is 4,000,000).—Reuter.

ARRESTED FOR C. D. FINE

Appasaheb Patwardhan Taken To Ratnagiri Prison

RATNAGIRI, March 17.

Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan has been arrested at Malvan and brought down to the Ratnagiri District Prison.

It is understood that the arrest is in connection with the alleged non-payment of the fine of Rs. 50, which was awarded him in addition to a sentence of imprisonment for six months during the last civil disobedience movement. —A.P.

"The Die Is Cast"

LONDON, March 17.

Some nervousness prevails in Paris over the football match between France and Germany this afternoon at Auteuil when it is expected 60,000 spectators including 6,000 Germans will be present. It is feared that Communists may precipitate an incident. The majority of Paris newspapers consider it is now much better that the situation has clarified in Germany.

The "Matin" says, "The die is cast. The third Reich has struck a definite blow for liberating Germany from the conditions against which all the Governments objected while finessing over the written obligations."

FRENCH NOTE TO BR. GOVT.

Suggests Immediate Consultation Over German Action

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 17.

The action of Germany was entirely unexpected in London and seems, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, to destroy the whole basis of the system of international agreements which were hoped to replace the Versailles Treaty. In view of the new situation, the visit of Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden to Berlin must be reconsidered but it is understood anyhow that Capt. Eden will visit Moscow and Warsaw.

Competent observers hope that Germany will still participate in some form of collective security but in this connection Dr. Goebbels' statement that henceforth Germany's defence will be entrusted to Germany's own power is regarded as ominous.

It is understood that the French Government this afternoon presented through their Embassy in London a note to the British Government stating France's view of Germany's action, suggesting immediate consultation with regard to the new situation.

CONSCRIPTION APPLIES TO ALL FORCES

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Mar. 16.

Dr. Goebbels told "Reuter" that general conscription applies to the entire defence forces, including the army, navy and air, but nothing is hitherto known about the increase in the naval strength. He added that men could be drafted for the navy just as for the army and air. After the proclamation was read to the Ministers at the Cabinet, they rose and joined in three rousing "Heil Hitlers" and added the oath of continued loyalty and affection.

Tremendous historical importance to Government's decision is stressed by the Nazi official party organ in a glowing leader. The paper regards it as the greatest hour of the German people since the dictates of Versailles were forced upon the Nation.

Home Team's Huge Total Of 449

BOMBAY BOWLERS TROUNCED

Record Second-Wicket Partnership, Palia Making 137 And Amarnath 110

VISITORS' POOR START IN SECOND VENTURE: 2 FOR 58

Bombay Eleven	1st Innings	105
C. C. I. Of Delhi	(1st Innings)	449
Bombay Eleven	(2nd Innings)	58 (for 2)

A record for the second wicket partnership was established on Sunday when Palia and Amarnath the overnight not-outs put up together 252 runs in 2 hours 10 minutes. P. A. D'Avoine who after several bowling changes was tried proved successful. Both played a faultless innings Palia gave a catch to Bhagwandas at mid-on 267, scoring 137 and Amarnath was out l.b.w. at 275, making 110. Naidu made 55.

C. C. I. Eleven Make 449

The tail refused to wag, and the whole side was disposed of for 449. Bhagwandas proved the most successful bowler on the Bombay XI, capturing 4 wickets for 105, and Talpade took 3 for 58.

Visitors' Second Venture

The visitors then had their second knock, and when the stumps were drawn for the day they had made 58 for the loss of two wickets.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Palia and Amarnath, the overnight not-outs, opened to Merchant and Bhagwandas and continued to play bright cricket. Bombay displayed better bowling, but its fielding did not show any signs of improvement. After one over Vajidkar relieved Bhagwandas and a little later Talpade took over from Merchant. Consistent bowling changes, however, did not disturb the batsmen, who treated the bowlers with scant respect.

At 194, Talpade, when Palia's score was 97, appealed for l.b.w., but it was rejected. The next was a dangerous ball which almost beat Palia, but the third one Palia sent to the ropes at square-leg, reaching his century in 160 minutes. Amarnath being 82. Amarnath in the next over registered 200. With the new ball Merchant and Havewala took the attack and scoring slowly down. At 90 Amarnath whirled his bat but missed to hit. With the next ball he, however, scored a single, reaching his individual century in 175 minutes, the total being 238.

DAVOINE'S SUCCESS WITH LEATHER.

D'Avoine was then entrusted with the attack, and immediately dismissed both in successive overs. Palia was held at mid-on, by Bhagwandas, at 267, scored in 215 minutes, Palia scoring 137, including 16 and 13 fours respectively, and Amarnath 110.

In the next over Amarnath was out l.b.w. to the same bowler, without any addition to his score. The second wicket partnership produced 252 runs in 190 minutes.

RECORD PARTNERSHIP

It was a record partnership in first-class match in India. Naomal partnered Nayudu and after a spell of slow scoring, hit D'Avoine for a sixer, also passing the third century. Nayudu punished D'Avoine's balls and he was replaced by Dongre. Lunch was taken at 327 with Nayudu 42 and Naomal 16.

Between the lunch and tea intervals the remaining C. C. I. wickets fell. On resumption Naomal was out with the second ball, off Wadkar. Lalasingh partnered Nayudu, and runs came quickly, but Nayudu was clean-bowled

by Bhagwandas at 363, when he attempted play forward. He scored 55 runs in as many minutes. Lalasingh who was now joined by Mohammad Sayeed, played forceful cricket, hitting mostly to mid-off. At 363 Sayeed trying to hit Wadkar played the ball into the wicket.

Prince Indrajitsinghji of Jamnagar, Prince Khanderao of Baroda and Mehroji were dismissed cheaply by Talpade for 3, 2 and 2 respectively.

At 414 Lalasingh was partnered by Nisar and both hitting fast carried the score to 449, when Lalasingh was bowled by Bhagwandas for 67. Lalasingh had two "lives" at the hands of D'Avoine, at hit-on and Merchant at cover, after getting his 50. 449 is the highest score on Ferrozshah Kotla ground, scored in 421 minutes.

Bombay's Second Knock

With the deficit of 344 runs in the first innings total, Bombay opened its second innings with Bhagwandas and Hindlekar. Nayudu entrusted the attack to Nisar and Prince Khanderao, both fast bowlers. Nisar kept eight men behind the wickets. Karimbux kept the wickets for C. I. Bombay began disastrously, losing Bhagwandas with the very first ball of Khanderao's first over. He was out l.b.w. Merchant filled up the gap and hooked Khanderao for 4. The game steadied and, at 24, Nayudu changed the bowlers' end. At 35 he effected another change, bringing in Palia and Amarnath. Merchant played, cautiously latecutting Palia. At 49 Hindlekar was tempted by Naomal to leave his crease and was stumped. Vajidkar and Merchant were batting when the wickets were drawn for the day. Merchant having scored 31 out of a total of 58.

TEAMS INTRODUCED TO VICEROY

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief watched the game and the former was introduced to the teams in the lunch interval.

The score:—

C. C. I.: First Innings

Karimbux c Chury, b Bhagwandas

(Continued on page 8.)

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Wanted—Gujarati speaking M. A. M.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.T.S.C. male or female teachers; trained teachers able to conduct classes on Montessori methods in primary department; teachers for drawing, painting, handicraft, physical culture and scouting; a clerk conversant with English and Gujarati methods of book-keeping, accountancy and typing. Only those trained and experienced should apply. Pay according to qualifications and previous experience with benefits of provident fund. Apply before 8th April stating terms to the Principal, Shrimati Gokulbai High School, Vile Parle. (3859).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Farsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

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For further particulars apply to the undersigned during office hours.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR, Estate Agent & Land Manager, Bombay Municipality.

Public Notices

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'SERIOUS OFFENCE' BY CONSTABLE

NAGPUR, March 16. Remarking that the offence of the accused was a very serious one and that it was rendered still more serious when committed by a Public Officer such as a Police Constable who had taken advantage of his official position and influence to commit it, Mr. F. H. Staples, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, enhanced yesterday the sentence of three years rigorous imprisonment imposed on Fida Ahmed, a Police Constable of Dabapur to one of seven years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of committing rape on Mst. Sugandhi, a village woman. The learned Additional Judicial Commissioner upheld the conviction of the accused and enhanced the sentence as stated as he considered the sentence imposed by the trial court inadequate.—United Press.

SERVANT SPEARED TO DEATH

Lathi Charge On Dacoits And Its Sequel

CHAPRA, March 16. A daring dacoity attended with murder was committed at the house of one Sheekovind Mishra of village Khanpur (P. S. Manjhi). The dacoits, it is reported, entered the house at dead of night when some of the members offered them resistance and made lathi charge on the dacoits. One of the servants of the house was attacked by the dacoits with a spear and he died instantaneously. A village chowkidar who arrived on the spot along with some other residents of the village was also seriously injured. The following morning one of the dacoits was found in an Arhar field, while hiding himself, by the villagers of Bharhapur and was immediately arrested.

It is said that the arrested man belongs to Ballia District and has made some confessional statements. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

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I. L. O. Advocates Holidays With Pay To Working-Class

MEASURE OF REFORM RIPE FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION

NEW DELHI, (By Mail). The Grey Report just issued by the I. L. O. on the subject of "Holidays with Pay," which is one of the items for first discussion on the agenda of the 19th session of the I. L. Conference to be held at Geneva in June 1935, is an interesting document. The Report contains an objective survey of present law and practice in the different countries with regard to annual holidays with pay for workers other than those engaged in agriculture and shipping. The various points connected with such regulations on which Governments might be consulted are given in a separate list.

The report shows that it was customary for craftsmen to stop work for a certain number of religious festivals apart from Sundays, every year and that it is only since modern industry aimed at a stricter regulation of labour, or at least at the fullest possible use of its technical equipment, that a number of these festivals have been struck off the list without compensation to the worker. More recently, since methods of rationalisation have come into general use in industry and commerce, there has been a growing realisation of the necessity of giving to workers an opportunity for relaxation and recuperation by a rest period of several consecutive days without loss of earnings.

I. L. O. INVESTIGATIONS. The investigations of the I. L. O. clearly indicate that, this social reform already exists in many countries and has become more or less general according to the kind of employment, the extent to which the workers are organised and the desire of the employers or Governments to improve conditions of work. At the present time, 14 States have established the legal right of manual workers and salaried employees in industry and commerce to an annual holiday with pay. These countries are:—Austria, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Spain. Three States—China, Lithuania and Sweden—have legislation applying to manual workers only, in Greece and Salvador the law applies to commercial employees only; a certain number of countries have legislation applying to other categories of workers. Apart from the sanction of legislation, holidays with pay are ensured also by other agencies such as collective agreements, arbitration awards, individual contracts and custom, which are found in practice to be effective means of reinforcing legal provisions, and sometimes even of securing a more generous provision for holidays than that provided by the law.

RIPE FOR ACTION. A measure of social reform which has secured such widespread and speedy recognition is ripe for international action and, the I. L. O. has, therefore, summed up in the present report certain general principles for uniform international treatment of the subject in the light of the wide range of individual experiments, it has studied. The report defines the term "annual holidays with pay for employed persons" as signifying a number, which shall be determined in advance, of consecutive days, other than public holidays and days of sickness and convalescence, during which each employed person who has fulfilled certain conditions in respect of service ceases work every year while continuing to receive his habitual remuneration. Exhaustive studies are made in the report with regard to the scope of the proposed international regulations, (agricultural workers are to be excluded for the present, while seamen are to be provided for in a separate Convention); the conditions to be fulfilled to obtain a holiday (such as a minimum qualifying period of service of one year, etc.), the length, date and continuity of the holiday (at present length of paid holidays varies from a week to a fortnight for manual workers and from a fortnight to a month for

WHAT WHITLEY REPORT SAYS. Convincing endorsement of these pleas is found in the Whitley Report which, discussing the subject of holidays for workers, observes: "We consider that employers generally should recognise the need and the value of the holidays taken by so many workers. . . . The mere grant of regular leave, even when no allowance is attached to it, would mark a great advance on the present system. . . . At the same time we urge that, wherever possible, an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service. The value of holidays in maintaining and increasing efficiency is undoubted; and few workers need these holidays so much as those employed in Indian factories. . . . The effects on discipline and efficiency would be marked, and sickness and absenteeism would be greatly reduced. . . . Most Government factories give such allowances; in some cases workers in such factories are eligible for leave with pay on a scale which must be superior to that enjoyed by any other industrial workers in the world. . . ."

Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops are in progress.—United Press.

Information of an armed dacoity has been received here from a village in Chitr Lakshmi within Sandwip P. S.

It is reported that the dacoits numbering about 20, armed with guns, daggers and torches entered the house of Mohammed Arif and decamped with cash and ornaments at the point of gun. Information has already been lodged with the local police and investigation is proceeding.

No arrest is yet made in this connection.—United Press.

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Development Of Village Industries Progress Of All-India Association

Special Attention To Be Paid To Leather Industry

GANDHIJI'S HOPE OF BUILDING UP A WELL-KNIT ORGANIZATION

(From Our Special Correspondent),

WARDHA, March 16.

The activities of the All-India Village Industries Association are gradually taking definite shape and now that its general policy and programme of work have been determined the Association is settling down to the details of the arrangements required for furtherance of its activities. At the meeting of the Board of Management held on the 12th and 13th instants at Wardha, the Treasurer reported that the total receipts to date amounted to Rs. 15,767 of which Rs. 11,834 represented the balance in hand. The names of 17 persons were approved of as the Agents of the Association in different parts of India. The addition of seven persons was made to the list of associates, three of them being life associates and four ordinary associates. Besides sympathizing with the object of the association in general the associates undertake that they would strive as far as possible to carry out in their person the spirit lying behind the movement and to use village manufactures as far as possible. Forms in which similar undertakings would be taken from the paid and honorary workers were also decided upon.

JAMNALALJI'S GIFT.

The association has been placed under a debt of gratitude to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj for having gifted to it his garden and bungalow for the erection of a suitable building, a memorial of the late Maganlal Khushalchand Gandhi for the housing of a village industries museum including as one of the most important sections thereof the handspinning and hand weaving industry. A small sub-committee was appointed to draw plans for the buildings which would house the museum laboratory administration offices of the Association and to start building work forthwith. It is expected that the Maganlal Gandhi Memorial Fund which amounts to Rs. 34,000 will be transferred to the Association by the All-India Spinners' Association on condition that the fund would be utilized for the purpose for which it was originally intended, namely, a khadi museum. It is intended that even before the building is ready for occupation there will be got together a collection of articles from all parts of India which are produced in villages. This collection will also serve as the nucleus for the All-India Swadeshi exhibition to be held at the time of the next session of the Indian National Congress which, according to the resolution passed at its last session, has entrusted the organization of such exhibitions to the A.I.S.A. and the Village In-

dustries Association.

MEMBER'S QUALIFICATION.

The Association wishes to have a growing membership but it was pointed out that the membership form if too rigidly interpreted would prevent the admission of any person except those who were full time workers. This might keep out many useful workers among these office bearers of Congress committees even though they pledged themselves to abstain from the practice of civil disobedience while they were members of the Institute. The Board of Management had the privilege of listening to a very frank and lucid exposition by Mahatma Gandhi of the point of view he had in mind when drafting the pledge. Gandhiji did not hold that the phraseology used in the pledge, namely that the applicant would devote the best of talents and energy to the problems of village welfare should be subject to such a narrow interpretation as would keep out suitable persons, who were animated by what he termed rural mindedness. It was suggested to him that the qualifications for membership should be prescribed in concrete terms, that the time that members would be prepared to devote to the activities of the Association should be defined and the list of duties that they should undertake should be enumerated. To all these suggestions Gandhiji gave the answer that while the privilege of membership should not be made too cheap it should also not be kept beyond the ken of all desirable persons who thought in terms of village welfare and were ready to promote the cause in some tangible and effective way. The members of the Board who recommended persons for membership should see to it that the applicants did possess this essential qualification and the Board of Management itself would exercise a further scrutiny. Beyond this it was not in his opinion necessary to go. Persons with intelligence and understanding should be expected not to sign a solemn pledge without realizing its implications and the Association would be placing in their honour the men and women who were admitted to membership looking up to them out of a sense of duty and as in conscience bound to fulfil the pledge that they had signed. If the Board of Management bore this point of view in mind when granting admission to membership and the members of the Board individually saw to it that the implications of the pledge as set forth by him were fully explained, Gandhiji was hopeful that in the course of a short time they would have a well-knit organization and that the circle of persons with a rural outlook and desirous of promoting rural welfare instead of being limited as it was unfortunately at present would go on widening. That would

A. I. ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

Eighth Session Will Be Held
At Mysore In December
Next

MYSORE, March 17.

The 8th session of the All-India Oriental Conference will meet at Mysore in December, 1935, under the auspices of the University of Mysore.

The objects of the Conference are:

- (1) To bring together Orientalists in order to take stock of various activities of oriental scholars in and outside India;
- (2) To facilitate co-operation in oriental studies and research;
- (3) To afford opportunities to scholars to give expression to their views on their respective subjects, and to point out the difficulties experienced in the pursuit of their special branches of study;
- (4) To promote social and intellectual intercourse among oriental scholars; and
- (5) To encourage traditional learning.

SECTIONS OF CONFERENCE.

The Conference will be divided into the following sections: (1) Vedic and Classical Sanskrit; (2) Philology; (3) Arabic and Persian; (4) Anthropology and Mythology; (5) Religion and Philosophy; (6) History and Chronology; (7) Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics; (8) Fine Arts, Architecture, Sculpture, Iconography and Music; (9) Hindi; (10) Urdu; (11) Kannada and other Dravidian languages.

The programme will include, besides reading and discussion of papers, Poets and Pandits Conferences, Musical and Dramatic performances, lantern lectures, visits to local places of interest and an exhibition.

All enquiries and correspondence should be addressed to the Local Secretary, Eighth All-India Oriental Conference, University of Mysore, Mysore.—United Press.

all be to the benefit of the Khaddar and the rural industry. He thought that there was no objection to the admission of Congress office-bearers as ordinary members though he would debar them from serving on the Board of Management or working as agents. He attached particular importance to the enrollment of agriculturists as members and thought that the pursuit of the national industry of agriculture was itself a qualification especially if the applicants believed in the interests of the association.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The programme of immediate work before the association was reaffirmed. And in addition it was decided that the improvement of the leather industry in villages and the popularization of leather goods made in villages should form part of the immediate programme. Similarly it was decided to extend the system of issuing certificates in respect of hand-made paper and hand-ground pulses of all varieties. It was pointed out that the Association should, as defined in the original programme, confine its attention to hand pounded unpolished rice and extend its patronage also to unhusked rice that was polished by hand.

Planned National Economy For Whole Country

ALIGARH PROFESSORS' JOINT MEMORANDUM TO U. P. UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, March 15

"Considerable responsibility for arrested industrial development rests on the unjust competition from the West against which older as well as newer Indian industries have had to struggle for more than one hundred years and the policy still continues to be shaped largely, if more apologetically in the interest of English trade and industry," said Professor K. G. Salyidan Principal of the Training College, Aligarh, and Mr. Syed Tajammul Hosain, in the course of their joint memorandum before the U. P. Unemployment Committee.

In the course of their memorandum as well as their oral evidence the two professors gave expression to a number of economic home-truths, which provoked a lengthy cross-examination by the members of the Committee some of whom quite evidently could not sympathize with the nationalist and socialist tendencies as evidenced by the view-point of the two witnesses.

AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION

At the very outset they stated that the Unemployment question is essentially an all India problem

ARTIFICIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

Scientists Seek Means Of
Studying Obscurational
Phenomena

Observers in the Eastern and Central saw the sun go into its first major performance of an interesting solar year on February 3, when a partial eclipse obscured about half of its light. This was the second solar eclipse of 1935, and three more are scheduled to follow. The first occurred on January 5, but was so tiny that it was invisible; only about one-thousandth of the sun's disk was obscured.

This eclipse was visible throughout the United States but was seen best east of the Mississippi. The maximum occurred about 11-30 a.m., E.S.T., on the Pacific Coast it took place at sunrise.

Solar eclipses sometimes stir the ranks of scientists so deeply that elaborate and expensive expeditions are organized to observe and photograph them. But the five solar eclipses of 1935 have caused little scientific enthusiasm; none is total, and scientists are interested primarily in what may be observed at totality.

The most nearly total of the year's eclipses will be that of next Christmas Day. It will be an annular eclipse; a thin ring of the sun will be visible around the body of the moon even at the height of the eclipse. But it will be visible only in Antarctica.

The most spectacular solar phenomena associated with total eclipses are the "prominences"—giant fountains of fire which dart outward thousands of miles from the sun's surface—and the "corona", a brilliant, changing gauzy web of flame-like brilliance encircling the sun.

Both are in action at all times, but, in the absence of an eclipse, are obscured by the glare of sunlight in the earth's atmosphere. Solar prominences may be studied at any time with the aid of the spectroheliograph, an instrument which enables astronomers to photograph the sun in the light of a single element in its outer envelope, but the webby luminescence of the corona has defied study except during total eclipses.

The matter is of more than academic interest, for streamers in the corona have been identified with the hypothetical streams of electrified particles emanating from the sun which are believed to be the cause of magnetic storms, disturbances in telegraphic and radio transmission, and similar phenomena on the earth.

Method Suggested

An interesting way of separating the image of the corona from the atmospheric glare masking it has been suggested by Albert M. Skellett, research physicist of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. It is essentially a method of producing an artificial eclipse.

The region around the sun's disk could be scanned spirally with apparatus similar to a television transmitter, he suggested. The effect would be to break up the image into a series of electrical

impulses. These then would be passed through a kind of electrical sieve, adjusted to sort out and suppress impulses due to atmospheric glare, and amplify those of the corona's streamers.

The latter finally would be changed back into light and thrown on a screen, yielding an image of the corona which should appear about as it does during a total eclipse. Apparatus suitable for an actual trial on the sun has not been constructed, but a small test was made recently in the laboratory, the place of the sun being taken by a lantern-slide of a coronal photograph, plus a bright light to simulate the glare.

must honestly shape its policy towards that end."

UNJUST DISTRIBUTION

"The existing state of affairs is the result not only of inadequate production of health, but also of its unjust and scientifically and psychologically unsound distribution. It has not only deprived the real workers and producers of wealth of even the bare minimum of physical comforts and thus reduced their efficiency but also taken away real stimulus and genuine motives for hard and earnest work."

The worker in the field or the forest or the mine does not get one hundredth part of what the collector of taxes may receive, even though the latter does not actually produce any wealth but merely collects what the poor toilers produce. While productive work is ill-paid, service is expensive out of all proportion. Landlords make lace while the peasants actually starve. By no stretch of imagination can it be maintained that the landlords render services to society which are worth all the wealth and luxury that they enjoy.

"Unless, through progressive legislation on socialistic lines there is a more equitable distribution of wealth, neither the educated nor the illiterate classes can work with real willingness and contentment or bring about that increase of productive ability and output which is a condition precedent to the liquidation of unemployment."

"BACK TO LAND" SLOGAN.

What likelihood is there of any scheme of land settlement or of the "back to land" slogan suc-



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SOAP

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and
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ceeding to catch the imagination of the educated youth so long as the present unremunerative character of agricultural work continues and middlemen consume the major part of the profits of labour?

SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
The solution, according to the two professors, lies along three directions.

(A) Extending the field of services at present open to the educated classes; firstly by the elimination of non-Indians; and secondly, by making the lower ranks better paid thus making it possible for educated young men to make an honest and respectable living by entering them. There

should be a revision of the scales of pay that would eliminate the unreasonable anomaly of one uneducated public servant in a department drawing Rs. 10 per month while another gets Rs. 4,000 p.m. (B) Work on hand to be made more productive and remunerative among other things, by the elimination of the middlemen's profits which is such a heavy drain on the agriculturists.

(C) Starting of large-scale industries under government patronage, establishment of Polytechnics to train young men for smaller industries, and cloth weaving centres with weaving factories attached to them, the produce to be marketed on a co-operative basis.

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England Forced To Follow On

Side All Out For 271 In Match Against West Indies

AMES SCORES CENTURY

(Special Cable.)
KINGSTON, March 16. England were all out for 271 in the third day's play in the Fourth Test Match against West Indies and following on had made 14 for no loss at the close. Eight thousand spectators watched the game which was played in sunny weather. The wicket continued perfect. Ames' 126 made in a stay of 4 hours and 25 minutes was the feature of England's first innings. Ames hit all round the wicket and gave no chance, his score including 15 fours.

The Scores:—
ENGLAND (First Innings)
Wyatt (retired hurt) 1
Townsend c Christiani b Martindale 3
Hammond c Hylton b Constantine 11
Faine l.b.w. b Martindale 0
Holmes b Martindale 0
Ames c Constantine b Moodie 128
Hendren c Barrow b Rolfe

ENGLAND (Follow On)
In follow on England made 14 for no loss at close of the day.
ENGLAND (Second Innings)
Townsend (not out) 11
Iddon (not out) 0
Extras 3
Total 14

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Martindale O. M. R. W.
Hylton 17 1 56 3
Constantine 23 2 4 55 3
Fuller 6 2 2 0
Rolfe Grant 16 1 48 1
Moodie 17 1 23 2
George Grant 1 0 5 0

Entries For Fifth Day Of Bombay Spring Meeting

Attractive Programme Provided For Next Wednesday's Fixture

The following are the entries for the Fifth Day of Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 20, at the HARRIS PLATE, Distance 1 mile. H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Garry.
Mr. J. Reynolds' Goolash.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argosy.
Captain J. Crawford's Vamos.
Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Garcon.
Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian and Risquo.
N. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir.
Mr. Quick's Costaki Pasha.
THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE, Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castellan.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballynech.
Mr. A. M. Irani's Follow Me.
Mr. Edward Esmond's Half-mast.
Nawabzada Fakrudul's Widdon Hill.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinyo's Talk.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale and Pender Boy.
THE MULLING PLATE, Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie.
Messrs. B. M. Goudas and T. G. Khattau's Mananna.
Mr. V. Rosenthal and Major C. B. Farrar's Michetto.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnston's Essex Book and Gold Period.
Hon'ble Mr. E. Gujadhur's Winking.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Mrs. A. Higgins' Rimmon.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension, Cultura and Ashvaraj.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orly.
Mr. W. Evans' Bismarck II.
Mr. Kelo's Dorela.
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince (late Moate).
Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Financier.
Mr. Darbari Lal and Captain Y. N. Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. M. Wemyss' Roll Up.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights, Misty Dawn and Aura.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer and Zorawar.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro and Natchey.
Mr. Gemini's Havana II and Episode.
Mr. E. D. Pandolf's Naidor.
THE SOMERSET PLATE, Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop, Bold Mandit and Caricoa.
Col. R. L. Vance's Zita.
Captain R. V. Gov's Hatless.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Claretto.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Love Parade.
Messrs. E. F. Neilson and J. O'Hara Murray's Battle On.
Major D. Vandenre's Cleos.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnston's Romance.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Generous.
Mr. J. Hormasji's It.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
Mrs. W. Evans' Cook General.
Mrs. John Yorke's Greek Jack and Miss Fisher.
Mr. John Yorke's Aly Abbot.
Mr. M. Momy's Whanight and Tree Top.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rejoice.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Over.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy and Silver Lady II.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up.
Mr. Moosa J. Mohamed's Hooray.
Lt.-Col. T. Burridge's Kenya.
Mr. Gemini's Diomedol.

S. S. Akkashob Maharaj's Irish Right.
Messrs. L. S. Latvani and K. S. Mal-kani's Solar Barn.
THE KOWEIT PLATE, Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Arnold's Munirah and Wazir Pasha.
Mr. R. Higgins' Iraq Gift.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King.
Kamalia and Danger.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince and Nassir-wan.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Shara'al Al Jamil.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sunspot and Shogat Aziz.
Mr. Rashid Radhoo's Harry Johnson.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Ruston.
Mr. M. Khairaz's Shinar and The Viceroy.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperiat.
Mr. K. N. Multani's Nahab.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's El Faras.
Mr. H. V. Sulman's Mourib.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Hazina.
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zoolum.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funne and Anchoi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurjistan and Mutashar.
Mr. M. Dhalia's Riyad II.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghafiah, Kutub and Adhba II.
Mr. Hamid Jomoor's Amji.
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's German.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layalt.
Mr. Osman Chotani's Sattam.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hossain's Gurji Beg.
Mr. Syed Saleh's Tara.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.
Mr. Sayed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Nadi al Iraq.
Mr. Sayed Jawad's Barkhat.
Messrs. Mahmood Talib and Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
THE DAMASCUS PLATE, Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hilarity.
Mr. E. F. Neilson's Golden King.
Mr. A. Higgins' Faust.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Zenobia.
Mr. Melrose's Fair Play.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Simoa.
Mr. Gem's Dara.
Mrs. W. Evans' Faldan.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Azza.
Mr. S. H. Agla's Nusrat Pasha.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Sir Jamal.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoo's Ashroff.
Mr. Ehmier Kossers' Sinbad (late Lubayt Washash).
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amir.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Haji's Taj Mahus.
Messrs. Vithaldas J. Shah and G. M. Dhanrajgir's Raza Khan.
Mr. Hossain Kadum's Khalid.
Mr. Ismail Ebrahim's Jarrada.
Mr. Abdul Mahomed Mahomed Amin's Jawad Pasha.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Homer.
The Rani Sahab of Miraj, Jar's Out-look.
Mr. Eve's Goodbye.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Iraq Queen, Ajid, Silver Jubilee (late Wadi Shamma) and trademark.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhai's Sheriyyar.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Abdul Khair.
Mahomed Aali's Koudab.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Mr. A. R. A. Wabab's Masuda.
Mr. A. Wadia's Blanche, Poppy Day, Havana and Laffy.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's The Duke.
Mr. A. Hossainbhai's Strephon.
Mr. Rashid Swedan's Orphelia.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's National.
Mr. Nelson's Fadak.
Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin's Na'amat Allah.

NEW RULES FOR CONTRACT BRIDGE

Important Alterations In International Law Of Game

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 17. Important alterations in the International Laws of contract bridge 1932 are contained in the new laws issued by the Portland Club. It is expected that they will generally be regarded as a great improvement by the British players, though the special bridge correspondent surmises that there is some disappointment that scoring by honours is not abolished. The chief changes are:
Grand Slam Bonus has been reduced from 1500 to 1,000 points, unvulnerable and from 2,250 to 1,500 vulnerable.
No trump becomes 40 for the first odd trick and 30 for each subsequent.
Undertrick penalties vulnerable will be 100 points each, instead of the present graduated scale. Graduated undertrick penalties which doubles are abolished, except that the unvulnerable first will be 100 points, all subsequent undertricks 200 each; vulnerable first undertrick 200 and 300 each respectively.
Dummy (called in new laws declarer's partner) may call attention to the opponents' revoke or irregularity.
Compulsory new deal if any player looks at his cards during the deal.
Penalty of 50 points for improperly looking into quitted trick.
The new laws operate from March 31 and would not be changed until 1st January 1940. The new laws are the result of a Conference of representatives of leading English, American and French Clubs. The laws and priorities are much simplified and divided into five periods of play for easy reference.

RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP FOR IRELAND

Scotland Beats England In International Rugby

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 18. At Murrayfield in Rugby International, Scotland won the Calcutta Cup beating England by ten points to seven. This means that Ireland will win the championship for the first time since 1899.
Boughton just missed from a penalty. Leyland and Heaton changed places, but this did not bring immediate success.
Crammer made a glorious opening for Heaton who dropped the ball when well placed. Another great opportunity was lost, Heaton dropping Auty's pass. England's fierce pressure was spoiled by wingers' poor handling. England staged the traditional rally twelve minutes from time. Crammer stepped to side and passed through to Booth who crashed over, but Boughton failed to convert, the ball going on the wrong side of the post. Again Crammer came through the centre grandly and Booth went over, but to everyone's surprise the referee did not award try. Crammer's pass was apparently forward.
The result was Scotland 10, England 7.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, March 16. The following are results of the Principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—
Bath 8, Blackheath 13;
Bristol 12, United Services 0;
Coventry 0, Richmond 9;
Devonport 6, Plymouth Albion 8;
Edinburgh University 15, North-corn 8;
Gloucester 8, Newport 11;
Guy's Hospital 0, Bedford 31;
Harlequin 23, Aldershot Services 5;
Llancaster 20, Rosslyn Park 10;
London Scottish 0, Waterloo 9;
Northampton 6, O.M.T. 6;
St. Bart's Hospital 0, London Irish 6;
Bridgford 17, Exeter 3;
Headingley 3, Kendal 4;
Llanelli 3, Swansea 2;
Neath 29, London Hospital 5;
Watsonians 21, Gala 0.
—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Eastern Charm.
Mr. Syed Nanji's Desert Prince.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Round Bucknell.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Sagar Beg.
Mr. S. Dhanrajgir's Howel and Sunshine.
Mr. C. N. Permainand's Sharif.
Mr. Baba Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Safi al Muluk.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Amirulmuluk.
Mr. Jassim Hamad's Quality.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Maneck.
Shrinant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Taj Sinjar.
Mr. E. M. Khot's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. K. H. Irani's Kasab and Forat.
Mr. F. Sorabji's Nibras.
Mr. H. C. H. Jusu's Gog II (late Washah).

Bromwich Give Anxious Time To Bolton At Leeds

GOALIE CREATES SENSATION AT GOODISON PARK

LONDON, March 16. The cup semifinal at Leeds was watched by 49,605 spectators who paid 4,128 sterling. Bromwich made strong attacks in the fast open play and gave Bolton anxious moments. Then, after ten minutes' play, Walton, reserve centreforward, scored off Cook's centre. Thereafter Bolton had the upperhand and Bromwich were purely on the defensive. Bolton leading at half-time, one to nil. On resumption Bromwich played a desperate game, but the Bolton defence proved very strong. W. G. Richardson equalised after a fast wing movement with a long low shot. Bolton's attack faltered and seemed to crack but were saved by the backs.
THRILLING PLAY AT VILLA.
At Villa Park 56,625 paid 5,878 sterling for admission. Wednesday attacked on both wings and Rimmer netted in the fifth minute. Burnley tried hard, but the Wednesday backs were very strong. At half-time Wednesday were leading one to nil. Play in the second half was keen and thrilling. Wednesday being more enterprising. Rimmer found the net soon after resumption. Later, Rimmer centred perfectly. Palethorpe scoring. Wednesday were the superior side as the score indicates. The Burnley attack was negligible, forwards fading off.

RIOT OF SCORING
Thirty-five-thousand saw Chelsea indulge in riot of scoring. Bambrick, the Irish centre-forward, putting in four goals. Kelly scored for Leeds after a free-kick. Then Chelsea attacked and Spence, direct from a free kick, netted from sharp angle. After a fast open play Burgess, who signed from Wednesday yesterday, scored a clever lowshot, and then Bambrick, Spence, Bam-

brick put their side further ahead. On resumption Leeds still lacked soundness. Bambrick finding the net again early in the second half and scoring the seventh goal later.
GOALIE CREATES SENSATION.
At Goodison Park the Arsenal goalie caused a sensation in the second half, when playing as outside left after injuring shoulder scored Arsenal's second goal. Drake put in the first goal in the first half against run of play. Moss was mobbed by his colleagues and given an ovation.
At Sunderland 23,000 spectators were present. Five minutes from the start Davis scored from a penalty and Gurney added the second goal. Sunderland played a sound accurate game and led two to nil at half-time. In the second half Connor and Gallagher scored and Ware was responsible for Stoke's solitary goal.
—Reuter's Special.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Fixtures For First Week's Games With Umpires

The following is the list of fixtures for the first week's games in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, to commence on March 18 on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—
Monday, March 18, 5.30 p.m.: Indo-Portuguese Association vs. Rovers Sports Club.
Tuesday, March 19, 5.30 p.m.: Bombay Telephone Co. vs. 3/1st Punjab Regiment "B".
Wednesday, March 20, 4.15 p.m.: St. Andrew's High School vs. Bombay Port Trust Sports Club.
Thursday, March 21, 4.15 p.m.: St. Andrew's High School vs. Bombay Port Trust Sports Club.
Friday, March 22, 5.30 p.m.: Parel Sporting Club vs. Bombay City Armed Police.
Saturday, March 23, 4.15 p.m.: White Spiders vs. Royal Indian Navy.
Sunday, March 24, 4.15 p.m.: Lusitanians "B" vs. 3/1st Punjab Regiment "A".
Umpires' Appointments.
The following umpires have been appointed for the week to March 18 to 23, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—
Monday 18, 5.30 p.m.: Indo-Portuguese vs. Rovers Sports Club. Messrs. H. Ross and W. R. Hight.
Tuesday 19, 5.30 p.m.: Bombay Telephone Co. vs. 3/1st Punjab Regt. "B". Messrs. E. F. W. Bince and V. J. Johannes.
Wednesday 20, 4.15 p.m.: St. Andrew's H. School vs. B. P. T. Sports Club. Messrs. C. A. D'Agorne and E. C. Hodgins.
Thursday 21, 4.15 p.m.: 3rd R. E., A.P.I. vs. Apollo Ath. Assoc. Messrs. C. Murphy and J. Robertson.
Friday 22, 5.30 p.m.: Parel Sporting Club vs. Bombay City Armed Police. Messrs. V. J. Johannes and W. J. Harris.
Saturday 23, 4.15 p.m.: White Spiders vs. Royal Indian Navy. Messrs. E. F. W. Bince and H. F. S. Hopwood.
Sunday 24, 4.15 p.m.: Lusitanians "B" vs. 3/1st Punjab Regt. "A". Messrs. W. H. Cummings and T. A. James.

POLICE RIGHT TO ENTER PREMISES

Judicial Commissioner Gives Decision On Interesting Point Of Law

(From A Correspondent.)
AJMER (By Mail).
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S. Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara has pronounced orders in an important case under Sec. 32 Police Act (V of 1861) in which the point at issue was, whether in exercise of their duties under Sec. 31 of the said Act, the Police have authority to demand entrance into the private houses unconnected with the procession. It will be recalled, that on 16th October 1933 at about 9 a.m. a procession in connection with the Dayanand Semi-Centenary Celebrations was taken out on the principal roads of Ajmer. It was following a route prescribed by the authorities, but the Police were apprehensive, lest it might be the cause of a breach of the peace. As the procession was about to pass on the Doulat Bakh Road in front of the house of Mr. Javand Lal Dutt Advocate, the Sub-Inspector of Police desired to post one of his constables on the roof of his house to observe any action such as stone throwing which might take place, and requested or ordered Mr. Dutt to allow a constable to go through his house in order to get on to the roof. Mr. Dutt demurred or refused on the ground, that the privacy of females would be disturbed.
NO INHERENT RIGHT
The Police prosecuted Mr. Dutt

under Sec. 32 of Police Act for opposing or disobeying an order given under Sec. 31. The Court of Honorary Magistrates (Rai Sahab Gopinath and Professor Hamidullah) holding, that the Sub-Inspector was prima facie the best judge of what orders were necessary for the purpose of keeping order, convicted Mr. Dutt to a fine of Rs. 5 or 4 days S. I. On revision, the conviction was upheld by the Additional Sessions Judge.
On another revision having been filed in the High Court, the learned Judicial Commissioner felt himself unable to agree, that the duty imposed by Sec. 31 meant, that the Police may take any action they think fit involving interference with private rights and property. The learned Judge held, that Police had no inherent right to enter upon private property in order to facilitate discharge of their duties, and though the request of the Sub-Inspector may not have been unreasonable, but when the Police attempt to give orders outside the areas to which Sec. 31 refers the criterion is not whether the orders are reasonable.
He accepted the revision, acquitted Mr. Dutt, and ordered the fine paid to be refunded.
Mirza Abdulqadir Beg, Advocate appeared for Mr. Dutt Advocate while the Crown was represented by Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahid Khan Public Prosecutor.
Poona.—The Right Honourable Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived here on Saturday evening. He will stay here for some time.

Secret Of Socialist Growing Strength

Mr. Masani Tells How A Group Of 17 Has Become All-India Party In One Year

Mr. M. R. Masani writes in the "Congress Socialist".
As I write this on my way from Madras to Ellore on an organizing tour, the Congress Socialist movement completes its first year of life. Exactly a year ago, on 25th February, 1934, seventeen of us met in Bombay, banded ourselves into a Congress Socialist group for Bombay Presidency and published our programme.
Striking an entirely unbeaten path but with the confidence that it would prove to be the right one, we declared:
"Socialists in the Congress feel that in order to widen the basis of the struggle for Independence and to ensure that even after Swaraj comes the masses do not remain the victims of economic exploitation the Congress should adopt a programme that is socialist in action and objective."
FROM GROUP TO PARTY.
To-day, in place of seventeen solitary Socialists there is a big and growing All-India movement urging the policy indicated in that opening manifesto. In the course of the year, province after province threw up a Congress Socialist group and, travelling via Patna and Benares, the idea came back to Bombay in October, 1934 and took the shape of a well-knit All-India Party in which no less than thirteen Congress provinces were represented.
Both in political and the Labour world the Party has been constantly gathering strength. The Party has already made Socialism one of the live issues of Indian politics. Both in the Subjects Committee and the Open Session of the Congress at Bombay the record of the Party was by no means a mean one. At its first appearance on the scene, it became a once H. M. Gandhi's Opposition! It became the leader and rallying-centre for all those who were dissatisfied with the decisions of the Working Committee. All sorts of local grievances and unheeded complaints and causes were brought to the party leaders for advocacy and redress!

IN THE CONGRESS.
Since then, the Party has secured about 20 seats in the new A. I. C. C. In Kerala and Uttar Pradesh the Party are in charge of the Congress organization. In U. P., the Executive of the P. C. C. has accepted the Party's immediate programme of work while in Andhra the P. C. C. has recommended to the A. I. C. C. the adoption of the Socialist programme. In Bihar the Party has succeeded in inducing the P. C. C. to call upon its members to take up the organization of Trade Unions and Kisan Sanghas.
In the labour world, the Party has been able to bring together on the same political platform such divergent groups as those represented in the A. I. T. U. C., the N. T. U. F. and the Red T. U. C.
The work of the members of the Party in the Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. is daily increasing and several new Unions are in process of being organized. In fact the Party has found its feet in the Trade Union world and its Executive Committee at Nagpur a few days back felt itself strong enough to undertake the very ambitious task of attempting to bring about Trade Union unity through the fusion of the three central organizations.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.
To what does our movement owe its success so far? Primarily, I think, to the correct tactical line it has adopted from its start. The combination of robust nationalism and uncompromising Socialism embodied in a well-knit and disciplined Party has been the secret of its success.
From the beginning, however, the movement has not been devoid of its critics, both friendly and otherwise. From the Right has come the complaint that we were dividing the National forces. "Talk of Socialism and participation in the class struggle is premature," said these critics. "In any case, why this Party and its claim to loyalty? If you must preach Socialism, can't you do so as individual Congressmen? Otherwise, why not clear out of the Congress and leave us alone?"

From the left has come the suggestion: "Leave the Congress. It is a bourgeois and reactionary organization. Come out and form an independent party. If you must remain inside the Congress, let your movement be only a loose platform, and not a disciplined party,—on which all the anti-Imperialist elements in the Congress can come together, a platform which they can all exploit for the time being, but with no hope of ever converting the Congress."
Curiously enough, from both flanks the suggestion is the same. May there not be a moral in this for us?
May it not be that this is the cry of the political vested interests on both sides that are endangered by the rise of our Party? Is it not that the strength of our Party lies just in this refusal on the one hand to isolate itself from the national movement and on the other to submerge its individuality in the heterogeneous mass of Congressmen? To my mind, at least, that is the lesson of our first year of existence.

PARTY LINE JUSTIFIED
If we have survived the fate of infant mortality unlike so many other political causes and organizations in this country noted for its infantile mortality, it is because we have aspired to be something more permanent than a mere disgruntled left-wing in the Congress like the youth leagues and the Independence League and at the same time something bigger than only a working class party like the Communist Party. As Comrade Jayaprakash Narayan wrote in his report to the Bombay Conference:
"The Congress Socialist Party is not the party of any one class. It is not the party of the working class alone. It is a political party uniting on its platform all anti-Imperialist elements and its task is to lead such elements to the establishment in India of real Swaraj for the masses."
1934 has amply justified the Party's line of action. If in 1935 and the years to follow, the Party aspires to something more permanent than the fleeting existence of the Youth Leagues and the Independence League if it desires to avoid the isolation of the Communist Party then it must shun all deviations, whether to the right or to the left. It must keep its identity and individuality distinct and build up its organization and go full steam ahead to the fulfilment of its task.

PHILANTHROPISTS TO COME FORWARD
K. R. Vidyashram Appeals For Funds
The Hon. Secretary of the Shri Krishnanand Rammaraj Vidyashram, Vithal Nagar, Dhond, Poona, writes:—
Shri Nanamaharaj has no doubt founded this very useful institution which is unique in India and a body of respectable persons are helping him in the management. From the last annual report it will be seen that the committee have yet to pay a sum of about rupees ten thousand, on account of the purchase price of the land and for other miscellaneous expenses such as Engine pipes, etc. It is the plan of the founder to pump out the

water from the River Bhima for cultivation purposes. This, it is confidently expected, will make the Ashram self-supporting. The school has yet to be equipped on up to date modern lines of education. It is estimated that if a sum of Rs. 20,000 in all is obtained by way of donations, etc., the management proposes to open in one year this Ashram a model residential High School with the old ideal revived and revised. Is it not meritorious as well as religious in every respect to render a helping hand to such an institution?

It is therefore the request of the management that persons with philanthropic views should come forward with such donations as they could easily make and help the management in making this Ashram a complete success.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 13, 1931.
Muslim: Jilhej 12, 1353.
Parsi: Meher 13, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.
High Tide: 11-13, 23-39.
Low Tide: 5-14, 17-03.
WEDNESDAY, March 20.
Holi: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, annual prize distribution, Governor presiding, 4-45 p.m.
THURSDAY, March 21.
Jamshed Navroz: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
FRIDAY, March 22.
Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Babes in Toyland" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BOXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sweet Adeline" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Whoopie" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"2nd Street" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barister's Wife" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin or Bawala Ashik" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Comic Cuts" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FLWARD—"Chu Chin Chow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Seth Dosabhai Maganlal died on 16th March 1935, Uthamanna ceremony will take place on 18th March, Monday at 4 p.m. (B.T.) Dosabhai Mansion Sandhurst Road.

NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE.

10-40-day (Monday's) Programme:
(1) A Nature Study Lesson, by Mr. P. K. Rega followed by a discussion, 5-15-6 p.m.; (2) The Nature Study Cinema: 6-7-30 p.m.

LATE DR. NAIR.

The Marble Bust of the Late Dr. A. L. Nair will be unveiled at the "Anand Vihara" in the Nair Hospital Compound tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will unveil the bust.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE.

L.S.G.D. Diploma Holders may communicate their present addresses to the Institute as they are required for the preparation of Diploma-Holders Register.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
12-00 noon. Time Signal.
A Prayer for World Peace.—By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghie.
12:5 p.m.: Selection of Indian Records. (Marathi Music).
1-0 p.m.: Available Market Rates.
European Lunch Time Music.
"Columbia" Calling. Selections from the new issues. Hermon Finck and his Orchestra. "Dancing Down the Ages."
Columbia Light Opera Company. "Drury Lane Pantomime Memories."
Les Allen, Baritone: (a) "I saw Stars," (b) "Ole Faithful."
Debroy Somers Band: Selection "Lucky Break."
Catherine Stewart and Company: Descriptive Ballad "Love's Old Sweet Song."
John Tilley, The Mutterer. (a) "The Scoutmaster," (b) "The Mayor."
Sidney Torch, Cinema Organ: Selection "Where the Rainbow Ends."
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m.: Gujarati Drama. Ra. Mandalik. Presented by the H.M.V. Dramatic Party (Recorded).
6-0 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour: Talk: "What Women can do towards Social Progress" (In Marathi). By Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma.
6-30 p.m.: First Time Here No. 4.
7-45 p.m.: Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghie.
8-0 p.m. Empire Relay.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal.
Indian Programme: News in Hindi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-20 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry.
11-0 p.m.: God Save The King.—Empire. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

p.m.
7-45 Big Ben. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
8-30: "Airs and Graces." The B B C Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Mello, Conductor, Eric Fogg, Wilfred Miles (Tenor).
9-30 Nightmare Series. A Story by Ernest Betts. Told by the Author.
9-45 The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay.elayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10-00 The News and Sports Results.
10-20 A Ballad Concert, Gwen Hirst (Contralto) and Trevor Glynn (Tenor).
10-45 Dance Music.
11-15 Close Down.

PIR SAHIB OF MANGROL.

His Holiness Pir Motiyan Sahib of the religious Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, after a stay of four weeks, left Bombay on March 15, for Surat, and was given a hearty send-off at the Central Station.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE

Celebrations By Bombay Parsis, Under Auspices Of Y. M. Z. A.

The following programme for celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee by Parsis of Bombay, is announced:—

On 1st April (Monday) Khan Saheb Maneck Hormasji Dadachani will broadcast a speech on "The Royal Jubilee celebrations and the duty of the country: an appeal to Parsis," from 8 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., (S.T.)

On 6th May (Monday) there will be a gathering of males and females, in the evening, and also another gathering, specially for Parsi students will be held on 11th May (Saturday) in the evening, under the auspices of the Y.M.Z.A. when "jasnan" and joint prayers will be held. On 12th May (Sunday) there will be a grand gathering at the Town Hall, Bombay, when a choice programme consisting of music, lectures, prayers and thanksgiving, will be gone through and a message of congratulation to Their Majesties will be sent on behalf of the gathering.

In this gathering a booklet, written by Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachani on "The Royal Jubilee" containing several illustrations with a foreword by a well-known Zoroastrian, will be distributed freely. Motussil Parsis who desire to have the booklet are requested to write to Khan Saheb Dadachani at No. 1, Fourth Khetwad Lane, Bombay-4, before 15th April. The Association appeals to Parsis

VILE PARLE TARUN MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Tarun Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. on the Malad opposite Saroj Nivas, Juhu Road, to protest against the Jubilee Celebrations and to advise the public not to participate in the said celebration in any manner.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

In order to increase the funds of the Maninagar Nivas which is being run by the Vadnagar Nagar Mandal a cinema show is arranged on Sunday, March 24, at 11-30 a.m. in the Dubash Theatre (Krishna Cinema). The film to be exhibited will be "Sansar Lila."

3,000 PILGRIMS AT MECCA.

Shaikh Abdullah Fozan, an Arab merchant of Bombay, has received from H. E. Shaikh Sulaiman, Finance Minister, Saudi Arabia, the following telegram:—
The Haj was performed on Thursday: It was safe and healthy. Sea pilgrims alone numbered 34,000.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-I-Mazdayasna Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the R. K. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustum Dinshaw Dastur Meherji will speak on "Philosophy of the Rasthavan Gah—Explanation of Hanim and Zamestan."

MRS. CAMA'S MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-I-Mazdayasna Sabha, a grand nautch gathering will be held on Thursday (21st inst.) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Capitol Theatre, when Mrs. Freany M. Cama will give a popular programme of light Indian music, and Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, Ervad R. D. Dastur Meherji, and Ervad Framroz A. Bode will deliver short lectures on the greatness of Nautch, the Nature's New Year and the Festival of Spring.
Mr. Pirojshaw N. Mehta has kindly consented to preside. The gathering is open to the public, and there are no fees.

ATHLETIC DEMONSTRATION

L. R. Thakkar, Secretary. Propaganda Committee, writes from 43, Piquet Road, Bombay 2.
In co-operation with the Shree Halaj Lohana Mahajan of Bombay, the Habi Lohana Sahayekari Mandal has decided to entertain the public with a free demonstration of athletics to be performed by the students of the Shree Lohana Gymnasium and to conduct aerobic prize-competitions amongst the members of the community, on the Rama-Navami Festival on Friday (12th April). Suggestions, therefore, as to the nature of different feats for competition are invited.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Bombay Light Patrol (Cavalry Group) Sports at the Race Course and Lady Brabourne gave away the prizes, on Sunday.

LORRY STRIKE TO-MORROW

To Protest Against Motor Taxation Bill In Bombay Council

(From A Correspondent).
A public meeting of the Bombay Lorry Owners was held at Wadi Bunder on Sunday morning. Speeches were delivered condemning the action of the Bombay Government in proposing to move the Motor Taxation bill in the Bombay Council.

The speakers explained now the bill was against the interests of the trade, industry and general public. Under the present condition of business it is not possible for the lorry owners to pay the enhanced taxation. If the bill comes into effect their trade was bound to be paralysed. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution.

"This meeting of the Bombay Lorry Owners protests against the action of the Government in proposing to move a bill in the Bombay Council enhancing the taxation on motor vehicles, and resolves to stop the working of lorries on Tuesday, March 19 as a protest against the same."

The lorry owners are determined to make the protest strike a success. Various committees have been elected to look to different sections of the business parts and brisk preparations are being made for the strike. Leaflets will also be distributed among the lorry owners to appealing them to stop work on Tuesday.

A public meeting of the lorry owners will be held on Tuesday, March 19 at 6 p.m. at Wadi Bunder, opposite tram junction.

TWO FATAL CASES OF TETANUS

Two strange cases of death due to tetanus occurred in the City on Sunday.

A child that had been vaccinated six weeks ago and a man who happened to tread on a nail succumbed.

Sushilabai Nageshwarrao (10 months), was vaccinated six weeks ago. The sores did not heal and the girl had high fever and vomited. On March 15, she paid the enhanced taxation. If because very ill and was removed to the Bai Jeebai Wadia Hospital for Children where she died on Sunday morning.

TROD ON A NAIL

Narayan Bhagwandrao (30), who had trodden on a nail while walking along Fort Road was admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital on Saturday. He expired there on Sunday morning.

OLD WOMAN SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

A fifty-eight year old woman who was boiling oil for a medical preparation for treatment of burns died on Sunday morning in the hospital of extensive burns.

Gorubai Ramrao Navalkar, it appears, was boiling some oil on Saturday. Suddenly the boiling oil burst into flames and as a result she sustained burns all over the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital and then to a private hospital at Queen's Road. She died there on Sunday morning.

Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee

The following is a statement of monies received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—
Rs. 10 from Mr. J. C. Bolton; Rs. 26 from Rao Bahadur Sabajirao G. Savant; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jainawala; Rs. 4,000 from the Bombay Municipality for 6 months; Rs. 30 from Mr. N. P. Frenchman; Rs. 10 from Mrs. N. Disana; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Remabai Nowrangay for a feast; Rs. 10 from Mrs. M. N. Disana; Rs. 15 from the Secretary, Jain Dharma Sangathan; Rs. 300 from N. M. Wadia Charities for the months of September, October and November 1934; Rs. 25 from Mrs. F. E. Vald; Rs. 150 from Messrs. K and J. Cooper; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jainawala; Rs. 25 from Mr. K. H. Sonawala; Rs. 51 from Mrs. J. B. Wadia; Re. 1 from Anonymous; Re. 1 from S. K. S.; Rs. 125 from Mr. Purshottamdas Bhagwandas for a feast, and blankets; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jainawala; Rs. 200 from N. M. Wadia Charities for the months of December 1934 and January 1935; Rs. 2,250 from Government being the donation for the year 1934 and Rs. 15 from Mr. S. F. Dhalla.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort.).

ATTEMPT ON IBN SAUD'S LIFE

Bombay Muslims' Condemnation

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen a meeting was held at the Anjuman Islam Hall on Saturday morning to celebrate Id-uz-Zuha, when the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This meeting, held under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen was shocked to learn of the dastardly attempt made on the life of His Majesty, King Ibn Saud, and that of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, by some evil persons, and records its gratitude to Allah for the safety and protection He gave His Majesty and the Crown Prince and prays in the Durbur of Allah to give a long life to His Majesty the King and the Crown Prince."

SWASTIK LEAGUE'S 6th ANNIVERSARY

True Basis For Developing India's Defence, Says Jayakar

The sixth anniversary of the Swastik League, Bombay, was celebrated on Sunday March 10.

In the morning, a Ceremonial parade of the League's Volunteer Corps was held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The Corps was inspected by Major. Raj Rajendra Sirdar Shikole-Saheb of Gwalior and after a march past the Swastik Flag, the volunteers marched to the V. M. Swastik Mandir, Girgaum Back Road where the Flag hoisting ceremony took place. The Sirdarsaheb was much impressed with the military discipline and demeanour displayed by the S. L. Volunteer Corps and in appreciation thereof, he declared a donation of Rs. 500 to the League.

In the evening, the Sports Dept. of the League held the "Sports Social" under the presidency of Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, the General Officer Commanding of the League's volunteers Corps. About 150 ladies and 200 gents and several children were present. Among those present were Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Mr. K. G. Tambe, Mr. C. H. Pitale, Dr. J. N. Karande, Mr. Manmohan R. Jaykar and Dr. S. B. Gadgil.

JAYAKAR'S APPEAL

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the League in the course of his appeal to the youth and the public of Bombay said: "To-day we celebrate the 6th Anniversary of our institution. During this period, the League has become known to the public of Bombay mainly by reason of its public spirit through the activities of its volunteer Corps and the semi-military training which its members receive. Recent events in the Legislative Assembly, especially the reply given on behalf of the Government as regards the rate of Indianisation of the Army, will, it is hoped, make the public realise the futility of depending on anybody's efforts except their own for reaching the ultimate goal. It is the right and the duty of every citizen of India to learn and acquire the art of self-defence, not that it may be used for selfish or communal aggrandisement, nor for causing or helping public commotion, but that it may form the true basis on which the ultimate ability of India to defend herself may be speedily built up. It is therefore fortunate that there exists in this city an institution like the League which is able to provide for the Hindu youth of Bombay regular opportunities of instruction in public service, self-reliance and self-defence. These opportunities if rightly utilised, will bring individuals and through them the entire community nearer and nearer the ultimate goal."

At the "Sports Social" prizes and medals were distributed.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Donations From States

NEW DELHI, March 15.
The following is the further list of donations from the States of the Eastern States Agency and members of the Agency staff towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund:—

Donor	Amount
Previously subscribed	1,54,779/2
Keonjhar Darbar and Officers etc.	5,129
Including Rs. 5,000 from Ruling Chief of Keonjhar State Maharani of Surguja	5,000
Maharaja of Surguja 1st Installation of Rs. 20,000	5,000
Kanher State	1,076/2/9
Including Rs. 505 from Shrimati Senior Maharani Sahiba Gangpur State	1,000
Babu Harihar Singh Maharaja Zamindar of Nagra Estate in Gangpur	800
Raja of Khandpara	500

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Khar Gymkhana

A gymkhana with a cosmopolitan outlook would stand out as a striking contrast in a city like Bombay, where every community boasts of an exclusive gymkhana.

The Khar Gymkhana in this respect deserves the praise and support of the residents of the suburbs, and, according to its seventh annual Report of the Gymkhana, arrangements are in progress to give it a permanent form and shape and soon, if due sympathy is forthcoming from the suburbs, a pavilion and a decent cricket ground will be accomplished facts. The gymkhana started with a handful of members, whose outlook extended beyond narrow communalism, and they decided that the suburbs should have a cosmopolitan gymkhana. From 10 the membership has risen 223 including nearly 30 women members. At present the gymkhana interests itself in tennis, badminton and cricket in addition to indoor games. The full ultimate cost of the complete gymkhana is estimated at Rs. 30,000. One obstacle seems to be that the ground for the gymkhana has been leased out only for a very short period of seven years. To attain any form of stability and security, the lease, in the opinion of the Gymkhana Committee, ought to be extended to a period of at least 50 years. "The Committee hope that they will be able to obtain the lease for this period from the Government and with a little co-operation from the Bandra Municipality, a small

plot of ground may be secured in addition for the gymkhana.

Within a short period, there is every hope that the gymkhana will be completely equipped and be a centre of all activities of recreation and sport in the suburbs, as no other gymkhana could possibly be.

Toddy In Bombay

The Government of Bombay do not suspect adulteration or drugging of the toddy sold in the city. The liquor shop-keepers who belong to the same fraternity as toddy shop-keepers, made the statement the other day in their petition to the Government that like the toddy shop-keepers, they did not adulterate or drug their commodity. This statement was not challenged by the toddy shop-keepers. The Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, however, replying to a question by Dr. M. D. Glider, in the Legislative Council, whether the attention of the Government was drawn to the allegations that poison was sold in Bombay under the name of toddy and whether Government would ascertain the truth in the statement by analysing the toddy in the Government laboratory if it contained noxious substances such as bleaching powder, soap, nut foam, ashes, tartaric acid and opium, said:—"Adulteration or drugging of toddy sold in Bombay was never suspected and hence no samples were sent to the Chemical Analyser on that account." In view, however, of the allegation made by the liquor shopkeeper the Government will do well at least out of curiosity to analyse the toddy sold in the city.

WEATHER DRY OVER COUNTRY

POONA, March 17.

The weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in Tenasserim, Mergui reporting half an inch.

A fresh Western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature and extension of cloud along the North-West Frontier.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

The following is the summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 3 a.m. of 17-3-1935

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.31 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.1 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees 2.8 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees 2.1 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 58 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 219 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 3 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.
Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,340 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 30 minutes (I.S.T.) on Saturday, the 16th March, 1935.

Official Barometer Reading

BOMBAY, March 17.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading "0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Donor	Amount
Babu Chandan Singh Garh-tia, Zamindar of Hemgiri Estate in Gangpur	250
Babu Ditya Sankar Singh, Zamindar of Sarzipali in Gangpur	100
Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. Ltd., Calcutta	100
Officers of the Baramba State	50/2/6
Members of Agency Staff at Sambalpur	14/12
making a total of Rs. 1,73,799/9/3.	

—A. P.

VILE PARLE CONTRACTOR SENTENCED

Sequel To Fatal Motor Accident.

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, March 15.
Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which G. S. Kaddare, a contractor of Vile Parle, stood charged with having caused the death of Pascol Antonio Pereira, an old Christian of Kurla, by driving his car (No. X-2441) in a rash and negligent manner on the New Bombay-Agra Road at Kurla in the afternoon of October 6 last. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Hakim, acting police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. P. P. Tamhane, Advocate, watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's son. Mr. P. V. Patil, with Mr. H. K. Nargolkar, appeared for the defence.

The prosecution story was that in the afternoon of October 6 last Pereira, the deceased, was going towards Kurla station to train for Dadar, when the accident occurred. The accused, who was returning home from Thana, was alleged to have knocked down and killed the pedestrian, in trying to overtake a bullock cart on the new Bombay-Agra Road at Kurla. The victim of the tragedy died on the spot, the base of his skull having been smashed. His right leg was also fractured. The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In passing a sentence of fine only, the Magistrate observed that the accused, being an undergraduate of the University of Bombay, was a man of position in life. He would appear that he had taken sufficient care of the victim after the tragic accident occurred, and would have immediately removed him to the hospital if the deceased had not declined to go with him.

PATHE

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1935

THE STORM BURSTS?

Speaking the other day of his forthcoming visit to Berlin, Sir John Simon is reported to have declared: "I am under no illusion as to the difficulties of our task. Any measure of success, however, would be not only a contribution to the appeasement of Europe but the opening of renewed possibilities of an Arms Agreement which, in turn, would strengthen the League and the aim of collective security." How true all this is. Yet it is Sir John Simon and his colleagues themselves who have gravely jeopardised the chances of a really substantial measure of success. Perhaps, they thought that they would use the White Paper as a bargaining force. But Germany replied effectively with the announcement regarding aerial armaments. Allied "statesmen" seem to keep forgetting that two can play at the same game and, that, notwithstanding Versailles and threats, Germany has already won the position where she can act as one of the proverbial two.

A Grave Crisis

But the situation is much worse now than when Sir John spoke the other day and if the pace of developments is not checked immediately, the world may be face to face with a grave crisis indeed. When mutual suspicions and animosity are secretly and steadily nursed a dangerous eruption is inevitable. The relations between Germany and France have led to secret preparations on land and in air on the part of the former. France,

thanks to the attitude of mind which she has preserved more or less continually since the Armistice, has reacted by raising a very loud alarm indeed. Regardless of Treaty provisions she has extended the period of compulsory military service, and what is more noteworthy is that the Radical leader, M. Herriot, wholeheartedly supported the Government's proposal and even went the length of dramatically giving dark and alarmist hints. Germany has replied by tearing up the whole of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles. An "unarmed" nation has been suddenly and openly conscripted for military training—it is to be as thoroughly armed as it was designed to be unarmed!

Britain's Responsibility

No wonder that the whole world is "startled," "surprised" and "gravely concerned." No wonder that there are frantic exchanges of telegrams and agitated "diplomats" (!) are rushing from embassies to chancelleries and back. If so-called "statesmen" and diplomats had understood the elementary psychological truth that a mentality saturated with hostile suspicions reacts to provocations more quickly than the most delicate and sensitive of nervous instruments, the grave menace that is threatening the world to-day would not have arisen. Britain had a priceless opportunity which she almost deliberately gave away a few weeks ago. The question is who is to avert, and how, the impending calamity to which Franco-German competition in outdoing each other is pushing the world?

AN INACCURATE PICTURE

In a letter to the United Press Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose attempts a critical analysis of the present political situation in India with special reference to the evolution of the Congress Socialist Party. But as, among other reasons, he has long been out of intimate touch with Indian politics for a pretty long time past, he has presented a very inaccurate picture of the present situation and even of the Congress Socialist Party for which he evinces some sympathy. Speaking of the Parliamentary Board, he says it does not "represent a dynamic force in the country" which the old Swaraj Party represented, though "there were moderate elements in that Party." Now, in whatever sense the word "dynamic" is describing a party in the Legislature, it is understood, the Parliamentary Board is certainly not less dynamic than the old Swaraj Party, though, unfortunately, the present Congress Party, too, contains "moderate elements." However Congressmen in the Legislatures, will do well to realise how distrustful many critics are of the mere wordy warfare in the Legislatures, and how they will cease to wield any real influence in the country unless they take their due part in other suitable Congress activities in the country.

Mr. Bose's views on the country's demand for a Constituent Assembly are very curious. But they clearly indicate how far his own views are changed and towards what they are moving. The conception of a Constituent Assembly is but a corollary to, if not a logical conclusion of, the principles of democracy and representative government for which the Congress has always stood. But these principles, as generally understood, are now discarded by Mr. Bose as being somewhat antiquated, obsolete or, to use his own words "mid-Victorian." After pointing out, with apparent approval, how the Bolsheviks dissolved the Constituent Assembly in which "they were in a hopeless minority," he says:

"If the Constituent Assembly had drafted a constitution for Russia the Bolshevik Government would never have come into existence."

"Russia is not the only country where mid-Victorian parliamentary methods had to be done away with. The Fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany, as we have already noted, also disfranchised the opposition parties and ultimately suppressed them in order to

consolidate their own power. These political experiments have to be taken note of and studied by us, if we are to avoid pitfalls in future."

Mr. Bose does not leave one in doubt as to how Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany is to be "taken note of" in India. For he candidly states towards the end of his analysis:

"Dictatorship of the party both before and after Swaraj is won—that must be our slogan for the future."

Mr. Bose elaborates this view in his discussion of the Congress Socialist Party. He says: "I have no doubt that if to-day a Constituent Assembly is convened in India on the basis of adult suffrage, the Congress Socialist Party will be in a minority. The constitution will, therefore, be drafted by individuals or parties in whom the Congress Socialists have no confidence, the Congress Socialists themselves being consenting party to such an arrangement. Instead of committing political suicide in this way, the Congress Socialist Party, if it has confidence in its own principles, methods and programme and if it does not suffer from an inferiority complex, should claim the exclusive right to draft a constitution for India. The party that is going to fight for freedom is the party that is entitled to draw up the constitution."

So Mr. Bose asks the Congress Socialist Party to give up its support to the plan of a Constituent Assembly and to set up "an exclusive right to draft a constitution." And as "the party that is going to fight for freedom is the party that is entitled to draw up the constitution," the Congress Socialists, it follows, are to carry on an exclusive fight for freedom. And for the rest: "There can be no question of giving up political power after the battle is won."

Mr. Bose has left unanswered but one small question as to how the Congress Socialist Party, which he says, will now be in a minority in a Constituent Assembly convened even on the basis of adult suffrage, is to acquire enough power and ascendancy over the other parties and then to win freedom. On this question Mr. Bose has nothing clearer or more specific than to say that the party "should take stock of the post-war economic and political developments in Europe and America and in the light of that experience, chalk out the lines of India's future developments." However, we doubt if even the clearer suggestion of

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

Secret Of Its Success

(By G. V. PITRE.)

Recently I was fortunate enough to be deputed to Japan by the Agents of Poona Cotton Mills in connection with mill machinery purchase, as they were interested to know the quality of the textile machineries manufactured there. Japan is now manufacturing all the textile machineries from bale-breakers right up to the finishing machines. This visit, of course, enabled me to see the two foremost textile machinists as well as six cotton mills. My object in paying a visit to the Japanese mills was primarily to find out the secret of the phenomenal success achieved by Japan within so short a period. I also wanted to see in what way the Japanese mill industry could serve as an object-lesson to Indian industry in general.

Cleanliness

The first thing that strikes a foreigner the moment he enters the compound of any cotton mill in Japan is the cleanliness all around. Many Europeans, including Mr. A. Pearce, have testified to this fact. Inside the mill everything, the floor and the machineries are kept spotlessly clean. The same state of things is found in workers' quarters in the mill compound. In short, cleanliness is one of the most important national virtues of Japan.

Scientific Management

When one enters the inside of a Japanese mill he finds the principle of scientific management writ large everywhere. They have introduced in their mills most up-to-date mechanical appliances to make the work easy for the workers and they are always adopting a method of rapidly scrapping old and uneconomical machinery by new ones, when they are convinced of the advisability and utility of such a step. They are encouraging an active pursuit of technical research both in the mills and in factories where textile machineries are manufactured. For example, the roving process in spinning has almost completely disappeared and in new mills, even Inter has become a thing of the past. In weaving the ordinary looms are continuously being replaced in many mills and I saw in one mill a girl attending to thirty five automatic looms, and I was told that in some mills the figure has reached fifty. By adopting such methods the mills are able to continuously reduce the total labour force and thus the cost of production considerably. Side by side with the introduction of more up-to-date machinery and more automatic looms, they are aggregating capital into larger units with a view to achieve all round progress and to enable the whole industry to increase the competitive ability in the international markets. The Japanese millowners have in recent years embarked upon an effective and extensive programme of amalgamations in mill industry which is further reducing the overhead charges to an enormous degree. As is already known in India, there is a powerful organisation in Japan of cotton spinners' association, which is encouraging such activities among its members. The big cotton mill groups are absorbing in some cases rayon as well as silk industries in their fold. The ultimate aim to be achieved by such rationalised methods is to regulate both production and distribution of piecegoods and also to specialise in certain counts and cloths and concentrate upon such specialised products in certain mills best suited for these particular products and to close down or replace by better ones the unproductive and uneconomical machineries. The changes which are taking place with such electric rapidity, can never be dreamt of in India. But such changes are, as a matter of fact, the daily affair of the modern industrial phase of the rising nation in the Land of Rising Sun.

Organised Buying

It is equally important to note the efficient methods adopted both of buying raw materials and other requisites on a stupendous scale for the industry. This reflects (Continued on page 8.)

Mr. Bose will be acceptable to the Party. Indeed it will have committed suicide if it abandoned the principles of democracy and representative government as exemplified, for instance, in the demands for a Constituent Assembly. The Congress and the Socialists owe whatever influence they wield to their representative character. And the more the Socialists identify themselves in every way with the people, the greater will be their strength as against other parties and for winning freedom.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

How Russia Fights Malaria: Akrikhin, A More Effective Substitute For Quinine

By AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.
At the request of the French and British Governments, made through their ambassadors in Moscow, Soviet ambassadors in Paris and London simultaneously informed the respective Governments of the views held by the Soviet Union regarding the recent London agreement.

Soviet Reply

The following is the official version of the Soviet reply, which has been written in an extremely friendly fashion, with almost a sigh of relief, as the Soviet Government greets the London agreement and wishes it complete fulfilment.

"The Soviet Government welcomes the London agreement because it aims to help and strengthen universal peace by means of closer European collaboration, and to counteract tendencies which might lead to an aggravation of the war danger."

"The Soviet Government has long since come to the conclusion, that in view of the obvious impossibility of effecting complete disarmament, the sole means of counteracting the approaching real danger of a new armed conflict of nations, is a system of regional pacts guaranteeing mutual assistance between those States which are sincerely striving to avert this danger."

"The Soviet Government, therefore, learned with satisfaction that the French and British Ministers had outlined a scheme of such pacts which should guarantee security to all the States of Europe. It regards as a step forward the establishment during the London meeting of the necessity of rendering immediate aid to an attacked country in case provided for by the pacts."

"In the establishment of a unified scheme embracing the various regions of Europe, the Soviet

Government is inclined to see an acknowledgement of mutual dependence in the maintenance of peace in all these regions—an acknowledgement arising from the impossibility, under the present circumstances, of localizing war breaking out in any section of Europe."

Organizing Security

"It, therefore, considers that the aim of organizing security in Europe, set forth during the London meeting, may be achieved only if all the regional pacts and agreements mentioned in the London communiqué are realized and that, on the other hand, disregard of one or the other of these agreements, so far from serving to strengthen the prospect of peace, may rather be regarded as an open encouragement to violation of peace in the corresponding region. The Soviet Government would like to believe that such is the conception of the authors of the official statement, and that the regional agreements discussed among certain states prior to the London meeting, so far from being jeopardized, will receive fresh support in the London agreements."

"After the London agreement, it becomes possible to affirm that the idea of the necessity of taking the most rapid and effective measures to counteract military aggression by means of pacts of mutual assistance is actively supported by four of the largest countries of Europe, namely, the USSR, France, Britain, and Italy, as well as by the countries of the Little and Balkan Ententes, with a total population of 365 million, that is, 70 per cent. of the population of the whole of Europe. Undoubtedly, the overwhelming majority in the remaining European countries is also in sympathy with all that might be done to strengthen peace, and thus the

existing tendency to aggravate the war danger is presented by a comparatively small number of supporters. Under such conditions, it is difficult to imagine that such an enormous majority of European countries, being inspired by a single aim and being at one in their struggle for peace, would prove incapable of realizing the task they have set for themselves of strengthening peace by the measures which they have recognized as necessary and indispensable."

The Soviet Union, by showing sympathy towards the London agreement at least, to those articles that have been revealed to her, has given another example of her willingness and readiness to co-operate with every Government, organization, and, even person, who sincerely works to promote peace among the nations of the world.

Anti-Malaria Conference

In Moscow

The Soviet Union is a country vast in territory for it covers one-sixth of the earth's surface, and consequently, has varied climates within her boundaries. While in the extreme North, Soviet citizens are deprived of the sun's rays for more than six months in the year; the Southern territories—Turkistan, Transcaucasia, and Crimea—, are warmed by the sun the year-round. Thus the Soviets have to deal with all types of climate, and to suffer the advantages, or disadvantages, of these climates.

Malaria, the tropical disease, rages on a great scale in Turkistan, or Soviet Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Crimea, and many other places. Soviet medical authorities and scientists have left no stone unturned to fight this dreadful disease. Many measures

(Continued on page 12.)

—PRESS VIEWS—

Muslims And Purdah

The Muslims in India, who generally keep their women behind the 'purdah' and are perhaps more averse than any other community to allowing their women to take part openly in public affairs, will be interested to learn that at the recent election of the reconstituted Grand National Assembly of Turkey, women were allowed for the first time to vote and stand as candidates. In December 1934, a law was passed enfranchising all women over the age of 22. It appears that a large proportion of women exercised their vote at the election and it is estimated that out of 399 deputies elected 20 will be women. However conservative Indian Muslims may be in social matters they cannot remain unaffected by the march of events in such Muslim countries as Turkey, Egypt and Syria. "Leader."

There And Here

Mr. George Lansbury quoted chapters and verses to prove that when political offenders in Great Britain including even those sentenced to death for high treason are not debarred from membership of the House of Commons, political offence in India should not be made a disqualification. Would it be believed that even Mr. Churchill could not find any justification for the retention of the clause? But the reply of the amiable Secretary of State, who is piloting the Bill, was significant. He could not deny that there was a good deal of force in the contention of the Labour leader. But he told the House frankly that the provision was incorporated in the Bill at the dictation of the provincial Governments in India, particularly the Government of Bengal and that he could not make any change without consulting the latter.—"A. B. Patrika."

Frankly Speaking

LANSBURY & INDIA BILL

It appears from a cable to the "Hindu" that a deputation of the India League waited on Mr. Lansbury in connection with the "Reforms" Bill. Mr. Lansbury's answers may be typical of the British genius enshrined in the records and traditions of the older Parties, but it is certainly unworthy of a Labour Party, and more so because the Labour Party professes allegiance to principles of anti-Imperialism. Why should Mr. Lansbury fight shy of the correct and specific definition of "Dominion Status"? And why should he and his eminent colleagues be frightened of a Constituent Assembly when the Labour Party has declared for self-determination for India? Even that declaration itself seems to have been definitely relegated to a doubtful place in the Labour Party's scheme of things.

ITALY & YUGO-SLAVIA

Italy has formally declared that she has no intention of disturbing Yugo-Slavia's development or territorial integrity but henceforth would aim at "cordial co-operation." The welcome feature of this declaration is that it is regarded in Yugo-Slavia as likely to mark the end of one of the most delicate problems: that is to say, both the parties are apparently mutually agreed so "bury the hatchet." For, otherwise such protestations are commonplace platitudes invariably resting on the lips while the heart is full of hatred and designs. Then, as between Italy and Yugo-Slavia the subject of conflict is not "territorial integrity" of any of the parties so much as rival claims over Albania as a "sphere of influence."

MARTIAL LAW WITHOUT NAME

The Government of Bengal, we are surprised to note, have embarked on a new experiment, regarding the administration of districts believed to be active centres of terrorism. They are appointing military officers to important executive posts. The excuse for posting battalions was the inadequacy of the police force available. What is the excuse for introducing an element of militarism in the executive administration itself of those districts especially when, according to Government's own claim, terro-



The British Parliament has endorsed the White Paper on Defence. The French Chamber has practically decided to double and treble the period of compulsory military service. And Germany has (suddenly?) repudiated all military clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

In other words "THEY'RE OFF."

Resent but don't reject, is Doctor Sapru's advice as regards the proposed Indian "Reforms." This typically feminine attitude—say no and consent—is, of course, the inevitable result of habitual flirtation with Britain.

"People who have no money have no place in politics. You have no place in Mr. Gandhi's politics," said Mr. Jayakar at the Poona Industrial Exhibition. Poor Mr. Jayakar!

Those who went to jail during the Civil Disobedience movement, continued the eminent Exhibition, were regarded as shirkers of politics.

Now we know why Mr. Jayakar kept to cushions.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is shortly visiting Kapurthala as a guest of His Highness the Ruler.

It is hardly necessary to announce that the visit is part of the Maulana's mission of All-Round Peace—subject, of course, to absence of interruptions when the mission of peace is apt to lapse into verbal missiles of unparliamentarianism.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, we note, is to preside over the International Women's Suffrage Alliance at Istanbul. We wish the Conference and the President, all success. That is to say we have got to wish it whether we like it or not.

By the way it is perhaps because of Mrs. Corbett-Ashby's wide and varied international sympathies that the good lady cannot completely support National aspirations.

Appropos of the reports published in the "Morning Post" of speeches at the Bombay Conference of the Princes and the Ministers Mr. Winston Churchill publicly and deliberately declares: "I have satisfied myself that these reports are authentic."

The next two moves now lie with (1) The speakers concerned and (2) Mr. K. M. Panikkar.

"Several organisations in Delhi," says our correspondent, are arranging farewell parties in honour of Sir Fazl Hussain. We hope each one of these parties will be a grand success, as every farewell function in honour of Sir Fazl Hussain's departure deserves to be.

Touching upon the fact of having remained President of the Millowners' Association, Mr. H. P. Mody assured millowners "I have much the same feeling as that which made a famous English King apologise for being so long a time adying."

It is altogether untrue that the remark was received with loud applause. And the suggestion that it was greeted with laughter is subject to confirmation.

"Nothing will reassure the supporters of the National Government so much as the success of Mr. Duncan Sandys, the National Conservative candidate in the Norwood by-election," says a contemporary.

Lugubrious thanks are certainly due from the supporters of the National Government.

By the way, "Nothing" is rather too definite. The defeat, for instance, of the "supporters" at a General Election would "reassure" them at least, as much as the "success" of Mr. Sandys.

Untouchability, says Gandhiji, is responsible for more things than we know.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for instance?

FIFTY—IDEAL AGE FOR WOMAN LEADER

—Headline.

We would like it to be ideal age for every woman.

The argumentative lawyer was on his feet. "My Lord," he said, "my learned friend says this is a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other. 'But I say no—most emphatically, no! It is exactly the contrary.'"

In The Assembly Chamber

NEW AUTOCRAT OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT

An Economist Without Plan Or Purpose

(By K. T. Shah)

The debate on the Finance Bill in the Assembly, which commenced on Wednesday last was on the whole, one of the dullest dreariest, disappointing performances I have ever assisted at. The Finance Member led off, it is true, in a vigorous style of absolute self-confidence, flouting all authority, setting at naught all received doctrine of modern public finance, and holding up the ideal of that complete 'laissez faire', which is not now worshipped even in England. Of all the Finance Members in India whom I have had the misfortune to meet or read about, and they are a numerous tribe, the present one ranks the highest in an overweening sense of his own ability. Every Britisher imported for such high posts in India is, of course, by right of birth, impartial when he is ignorant, and an expert when he has been seasoned into prejudice, and deep-dyed into antipathies. But this one beats all records, not simply because, on his own showing, he is out to set his own pace and make his own mark, but also because, so far as Indian finance is concerned, at any rate, he is resolved, apparently, to set the clock back by a hundred years. He does not believe in Planning,—for planning to him means National Socialism, and red ruin in consequence. He does not believe in the conservation of a country's gold resources; not in the need to

protect a country's infant industries; nor in revenue tariffs; nor in the reduction of income tax; nor in the lowering of salaries in the public service of this country. He has nothing but ridicule for Pandit Govind Vallabh's dream to cure the incredible poverty of this country's masses by starting Public Works, if necessary, by raising loans of a 100 crores per annum, so long as the need lasted; and though he professes to be anxious to invite suggestions for fighting poverty in India, he has no use for any that is not made in the workshop of Messrs. Mill, Ricardo and Adam Smith, tested and approved by Sir James Glegg, the financier without imagination and economist without order, plan or purpose; the Bureaucrat from Whitehall and the Autocrat of the Indian Finance Department.

PANDIT VALLABH PANT'S EFFECTIVE RETORT.

Sir James's speech in moving that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration was in perfect harmony with the impression one forms of this cocksure young man, who does not believe that financial soundness and economic acumen could exist anywhere outside his brain. His manner is reminiscent of Sir Samuel Hoare, in stance and speech, in quick interruption and a ready rejoinder, angry if not witty. Had he half the real work of Sir Arthur Salter, J. M. Keynes, or any other

economist—all of whom he would if he could have his way, consign to a limbo of forgetfulness—he would be better entitled to a more respectful hearing. As it was, Pandit Govind Vallabh did no more than justice, in his 69-minute fully illustrated discourse, showing up his pretensions and fallacies. Panditji is unruffled in countenance, serene in gesture, but replete with telling facts,—not one of which Sir James dared to question. Or, let me correct myself. Only once did he dare to interject with the name of "Lionel Robbins" which in the opinion seems to be a name to conjure with. Birds of a feather, etc. Pant was arguing that not one economist of note to-day was without some regard to the necessity of bringing order out of the utter chaos of unrestricted individualism, and he challenged the infant prodigy opposite to mention a single name to rank with those he had enumerated, which could be arrayed against the very idea of Social Planning. "Lionel Robbins" came, the unabashed reply,—and Panditji did not even trouble to take notice of such a feeble attempt at a repartee. As he piled up item after item, in which the present British Government had departed from the sacred principles of the venerable "laissez faire" doctrine; as he recounted the millions upon millions spent to-day by the British Government in shipping subsidies and wheat bounties; in hog-marketing and beet industry; as he enumerated name after name of noted economists, statesmen and thinkers—of two continents to show the weight of wisdom and experience and deep sympathy with suffering and the oppressed,—the Pandit's eloquence wove a spell in the House and the galleries from which none could escape.

AN ORATORICAL FEAT.

In the course of that discourse, he rose to heights unusual in such oratory, even at the best. He invoked principles—more as well

as economic—which seemed to raise forgotten ghosts of great financiers of the past,—of Gladstone fighting against the Stamp duties, or Gokhale declaiming against the Opium revenue even should its abolition involve a loss of considerable amount to India. He has no dread of system of social planning, be that on the American style or on the Italian model and though the Finance Member thought he was scoring a hit, when he interjected "Or even the Russian"—the Pandit had no hesitation to take up that mocking suggestion, and admit, fully and frankly, that he was not afraid even of Communism, the Communist's disbeliever in God, and the Communist's laxity of marriage codes. Mr. Pandit seems not to have studied sufficiently closely the Communist philosophy of life, or the Socialist ideal of human companionship, since he made these utterly unnecessary reservations in his declaration of faith. Well might he have added, however, as Mr. N. M. Joshi added in another connection "I would very willingly grant that my knowledge of Communism is imperfect; but how can I improve it? The Home Member would not allow me to read the books which alone could supply me with more up-to-date information." The Imperialist Indian Government would not permit you to study Communism at the source; and would yet expect you to abhor it without knowing, and reject it without understanding. Roebuck Ramsden could not have done said more, and Jack Tanner would not have been better answered.

DR. KHARE'S COMPLAINT.

Apart, however, from these two speeches, the rest of the debate, so far as it has proceeded, was dull as ditch water. Dr. Khare's complaint against "Front Bench bosses" was elicited, because, in sheer self-defence, the chair made it clear that the Speaker made no distinction between Front benches, or the back. "The Speaker hath no eyes to see, nor ears to hear, except with the permission of the House" said an adroit British Speaker; to an irate Queen centuries ago. Sir Abdur only translates the historical, and paraphrases the obvious, when he urges that he makes no such discrimination, as was alleged by the "Back Benchers" from the Central Provinces in roundabout terms; and so, to exonerate the Chair, and to hit the nail on the top, the intrepid Doctor declared that it was their "Front Bench bosses" who prevented the backbenchers from getting a say. Dr. Khare does not seem to be much of a respecter of persons, much less of personages. His analogy of Indian finance with the classic tale of the Denudation of Draupadi in the Court of the Kauravas, was sought to be interrupted. Like a soft-footed ghost, the Whip of his party stole up to him, and for all one could see from the Gallery, sought to make the Doctor and his remarks. He was, perhaps, about to do so,—when even the said Mr. Aney could not restrain the interjection "You cannot leave Draupadi in such an undressed state"; and so the rollicking charge-sheet against the Power-that-be went on.

No Time Limit.

The rules of the House seem to permit unlimited oratory,—there is no time limit on speeches in the debate on the Finance Bill,—and on any subject on this occasion. And so member after member took advantage of the opportunity to declaim against authority, to air his pet grievance, to offer his own remedies for the ills of the body financial. One unwary and somewhat daring member offered to reply to the Finance Member's invitation for constructive suggestions, by mentioning the problem of carrying forward business losses in income tax, or taxing the pensions and interest on Indian loans paid abroad. The Finance Member chipped in by the characteristic remark: "I only asked for suggestions to cure poverty." He is so self-sufficient, he needs, nor wants, any suggestion from Indians in the art of high finance.

CHURCHMAN VIEWS INDIA

Feeling Is In Favour Of India Bill, He Says

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Prebendary Wilson Cash arrived in London.

Interviewed by Reuter, with reference to his tour in India, he said he was told that he would find India seething with excitement but could find none. The attitude of India seemed to be "the India Bill is going to be a good thing for us, but we will get a bit more if we can." Though not unanimous, the general feeling was in favour of the Bill.

GERMANY'S MIGHT

(Continued from page 1.)

the German people are striving for military predominance in Europe by fixing the extent of German measures.

MEASURE FOR PEACE.

The proclamation concludes that the German Government renews the assurance of its determination never to go beyond the preservation of German honour and liberty and make necessary German re-armament not an incentive for belligerent attack, but exclusively for defence and thus for the preservation of peace.

GLIMPSE OF GER.

MANY'S ARMED MIGHT

Greatest Festival Inaugurated

BERLIN, Mar. 17.

Early morning the city rang with tramp marching men, clattering hooves of cavalry horses as the Reichswehr black-guards lined the route to the State Opera House, where the greatest festival of the German armed might since the War was inaugurated. The meeting was attended by the Crown Prince, Herr Hitler, Dr. Mackensen, General Goering and members of the Government to hear von Blomberg to speak in memory of Germany's war dead.

The ambassadors of Britain, France, and Italy are conspicuously absent, but the American Ambassador, the South African and Austrian Ministers, and the British air and military attaches were present.—Reuter.

WANTED EQUAL RIGHTS AND SAFETY

Von Blomberg declared that the new world War would be tantamount to self-destruction. The German wanted peace, giving equal rights and equal safety to all peoples.

Thereafter the assembly proceeded to the Square outside the old Castle, Berlin, where massed bands played "Deutschland über Alles". The Reichswehr standard bearers goose-stepped; Herr Hitler, General Goering, and other officers decorated 70 standards with the Nazi cross of honour, while a battery of fieldguns boomed the salute of 24 rounds.

Finally the assembly marched to the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior and placed a huge laurel wreath on it.

VERSAILLES TREATY SHATTERED.

MOSCOW, Mar. 17.

The Soviet press receives the German action with headlines, for example, "Germany shatters the Versailles Treaty."—Reuter.

"MASK TORN OFF."

The "Izvestia" and the "Pravda" do not comment but the paper says: "For industrialisation the significance of the German action cannot be over-estimated. Fascist Germany has torn off the mask. As regards the German allegation of Russian armaments the paper says that the strengthening of Russian forces was called forth by the fact that the Nazis in power and Herr Hitler's book announced war against Soviet as the foundation of his policy.

"The paper asks will this sober up the English and other circles who cherish the illusion that if Germany's military expansion is directed towards the East they will succeed in preserving peace in the West."

BELGIAN PREMIER FOR PARIS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, March 16.

The Premier and Foreign Minister left for Paris this afternoon as soon as they heard the news of conscription in Germany.

POLICE TAKEN OVER INTO TROOPS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 16.

Under a so designated Law for Reconstruction of the Armed Forces, the police army includes the police taken over into the troops.

Muslims In London Condemn Assassination Attempt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Horror at the attempted assassination of Ibn Saud was expressed at the London Mosque today when the Muslims from many parts of England celebrated the Id. Imam Maulvi Ardard denouncing the attempt expressed the hope that Muslims all over the world would try to sink their differences.

GERMANY UNDER VERSAILLES

The following conditions were laid down against Germany in Part Five of the Treaty of Versailles to which reference is made:—

Germany is required to abolish universal compulsory military service;

Her army is to be reduced by a fixed date which is originally March 31, 1920, but subsequently altered to January 1, 1921—to a maximum total of 100,000 officers and men.

The great general staff and all similar organisations are to be dissolved and associations of all kinds are forbidden to instruct or exercise their members in the use of arms.

The standing army is to be composed of volunteers on a long service system.

The stock of arms, munitions, and military equipment which Germany may provide for this army is strictly limited; and the manufacture of such materials may only be carried out in factories approved by the Allies.

All such materials in excess of Germany's legitimate requirements are to be surrendered within two months after the treaty comes into force.

Germany is required to destroy all fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine within a distance of 50 km. from the river and on the whole of her territory on the left bank.

The size of her navy is defined; she may not keep more than 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo-boats; no submarines are allowed.

She is to surrender 3 battleships, 8 light cruisers, 42 destroyers and 50 torpedo boats.

All her submarines, all military and naval aeroplanes and dirigibles, warships and submarines still under construction are to be broken up.

Germany's air forces are to be entirely disbanded by October 1, 1920.

The personnel of her navy including officers is not to exceed 15,000 and is to be recruited on a long service system.

The execution of these terms will be supervised by inter-Allied Commissions of Control, armed with full powers of inspection and investigation.

Warsaw Unperturbed

WARSAW, Mar. 17.

Germany's action has created little excitement in political circles, where it is considered a logical sequence of the development beginning with the Franco-British declaration on 3rd February. It is pointed out, the declaration referred to the annulment of military clauses in the Versailles treaty, and Herr Hitler's tradition was to present the Powers with 'faits accomplis'.

It is believed the Powers will find means to legalise Germany's action. Opposition circles opine if Europe were united a joint ultimatum could be sent to Berlin, followed by the occupation of Germany, which again proved that Agreements are but scraps of paper.

Europe not being united the signatories to the treaty will probably find a peaceful settlement. The Pact of non-aggression with Germany seemingly protects Poland for the next decade, but the Opposition circles ask whether this will not prove another scrap of paper.

POLICE VAN TRAGEDY

4 Constables Killed In Midnapore Crash

MIDNAPORE, Mar. 16.

Three constables were killed, instantaneously, one died later, two are lying in a critical state in the hospital and several others were seriously injured as a result of a police van crashing last evening. It is stated that a number of armed constables were proceeding for duty in the van for Tamluk when in an attempt to avoid a number of pedestrians crossing the road the van swerved and collided against a tree, resulting in the above casualties.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Planes And Tractor At Work In Congo Region

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, March 16.

The banks of the River Congo and the whole region are being closely searched by planes and a powerful tractor for Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, and a party of six including his wife.

Renard and party left Brazzaville by air at 08/00 hours yesterday in a big three-engine aeroplane on an official tour of the Chad region and was last heard of two hours later after wirelessing that they successfully survived a tornado and were then proceeding normally, though hampered by thick fog.

In addition to Renard and his wife there were three officers, a wireless operator and mechanic. It is estimated that the plane near Coullhatville on the Belgian Congo whither it is last wirelessed. Renard was the prefect of Seine at the time of the Paris riots the February 1934 when he resigned.

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BOMBAY

Bombay Council And Its Muslim Members

SECRETARY DEFENDS ITS PARTY'S ATTITUDE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I crave the indulgence of your kindly giving me a little space in your columns.

The letter of Dr. Kazi Abdul Hamid, M.A., Ph.D., in your issue of 13th instant under the heading 'Bombay Council and its Muslim Members' is likely to create great misunderstanding. I am sure our worthy friend Doctor Hameed is not conversant with full facts otherwise he would not have been so very uncharitable in his remarks about the Muslim members.

I am Secretary of the Muslim Party in the Bombay Council and can assure Mr. Kazi and his friends that Muslim Party is comparatively a more organised party than any other party in the Council. Of course, there are some ambitious malcontents who are groaning under the weight of disappointment of unfulfilled personal ambitions and who take every opportunity to discredit the party organization but they have never yet revolted openly by forming a new party or joining any other. We do meet and discuss whenever there are any matters of importance to the country or community and I am proud to say that the party members have always maintained strict discipline. Even during the present session, the party decided 'inter-alia' to support the Wakf Bill and Sayed Munawar's Bill for licensing of money-lenders. It is a matter of common knowledge that the present Council as at present constituted is a gutless body and we do not receive co-operation from any other party in the Council and therefore, the question of any organised action by the Muslim Members rarely arises. But we have been generally working in a team and following party decisions. This is evident from the fact that while all the Muslim members, excepting one nominated member, voted for Mr. Sayed Munawar's Bill for controlling money-lending business, majority of the non-Muslims voted against it with the Government. The fate of the censorship motion on the Land Revenue policy of Government which was moved after an agreed and solemn arrangement had been arrived at three meetings held under the presidency of the leader of opposition, R. B. Kale, between all non-official groups of members also another significant fact to be considered was all backed out except the Shua Muslim members and some seven other members. It is, therefore, most unfair to accuse Muslim members for lack of cohesion, etc., when non-Muslim members are determined never to co-operate with Muslims on any issue, though it may be for the general good.

Dr. Kazi Hameed could never have been hard upon Muslim members if he had only examined the division list of the censorship motion on the excise policy. There were 17 for and 51 against the motion.

It was highly improper for Dr. Kazi to have attacked Mr. Gazdar for the attitude he took. He was one of the two Muslim members who took part in the debate. He clearly pointed out that every Muslim, including himself, would support any motion for complete or absolute prohibition. What he said is on the official record of the debates and can be perused by any one. Mr. Gazdar only supported the policy of the party which was enunciated by Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro in the Council (and confirmed by the Muslim members of the 32nd Administrative Committee in 1934) when the Hon. Sir Ali Md. Dehli was the Minister in charge of Excise portfolio. Under the circumstances we are not prepared to censure any Minister as long as he continues to follow the policy of rationing as laid down by the Council and Government since 1925 and amplified or modified in 1928 and 1931. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kamli has not deviated an inch from that policy. Then why censure him? The question of vital importance is how to find Rs. 6 crores by new taxation which will be the loss of excise revenue to Government and Rs. 2 crores in keeping

up an effective preventive organization. This is the issue which the Council has been barking and avoiding to face for obvious reasons.

Therefore the solution does not lie in censuring an individual Minister but by the adoption of a programme of strict economy in the cost of other departments, spread of education and improvement of general economic condition of the people. If Mr. Hameed, who obviously appears to be absolutely ignorant of these conditions and circumstances, had cared to study the facts through the proper channels, I am sure he would not have taken the trouble of publishing his ill-informed opinion about the working of the Muslim Party in the Council.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MIREN MAHOMED SHAH,
M.L.C.,
General Secretary,
Muslim Council Party.
Bombay, March 14.

Are Taxi Meters Unreliable?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I note with some amusement the views expressed by Mr. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in your issue of Wednesday, March 13, under the heading of "Unreliable Meters on Taxis", in that owing to public complaints being so few, a radical change is not warranted. Well said! Presumably, Mr. Reynolds is not aware of the fact, as perhaps many of your readers are, of the considerable amount of time, trouble, inconvenience and, to say the least of it, expense, this sort of procedure usually involves. If any of your readers are inclined to discredit my statement, please let them try it; and I am positive they would never try the experiment again. It is always my policy, as I happen to be a frequent user of taxis in Bombay, to settle disputes with the taxi driver myself. In the face of the glaring technical expert in Bombay, who is the Only Authority it leaves no other alternative but to end what cannot possibly be denied to be a scandal and immediately insist upon the approval of a taximeter which will conform to the standard of modern requirements.—Yours, etc.,

Military Officers In Civil Employment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Some newspapers have been complaining about the employment of a few military officers in civil services. And the fear is expressed that more of these men will be taken up by the civil administration of the country. The explanation is not far to seek.

Some time ago the Government had decided to reduce the number of British officers in the army by 400. This is the beginning of the absorption of these 400 men into the civil administration. The argument that this procedure is adopted to repair the shortage of I. C. S. men caused by terrorist murders, is eye-wash.—Yours, etc.,

F. S. N.

"Value Of Honey And Other Natural Foods"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—With reference to the remark of "Ecologicalist" in your issue of 13th instant that "he knows the difficulty of getting unadulterated honey" I may inform this correspondent and others interested in pure or cultured honey that such honey is stocked by Messrs. Jagath & Co., Elphinstone, Mahal, Tram Terminus, Dadar, who I understand obtained it from their farm in Coonoor, Nilgiris. I have myself obtained it from them more than once. It is a good thing to see people are anxious about pure and simple natural foods like honey and I am sure your publicity in this connection will be appreciated by your numerous readers.—Yours, etc.,
S. R. SUBRAMANIAM.
March 13.

NO SPORTSMANSHIP IN POLITICS

Conservative Cohorts Will Forge Unwanted India Bill

Mr. Colinson Owen writes in the "Sunday Pictorial":—"Sorry, but India crops up again. The Princes have thrown a shattering bombshell at the Bill, and Sir Samuel Hoare, turning his limpid gaze on the House, says: 'I heard no noise!' Behind his feathered bolster attitude sits massively the figure of Mr. Baldwin, like a British Buddha carved out of pudding-stone; what the geologists also call conglomerate, which is Nature's own concrete, full of pebbles, hard as nails.

PREMIER INDIGNANT

Out in the country the Premier makes an omnibus speech, in which he grows hotly indignant about various minor affairs, but never so much as mentions India. Snap me, but we live in funny times. "Three generations from clogs to clogs." The makers of the Empire wrought and fought and built. Their great-grandsons are pitching all their accumulated treasure away, like that famous spendthrift, the Jubilee Juggins, who caused a Victorian sensation. In this year of Jubilee, Parliament numbers its Jugginses by the hundred. Together they make a Juggernaut.

QUICK VICTORY FOR EPPING STRANGLER

It was amusing for Sir Austen Chamberlain to try an all-in fall with Mr. Churchill. Winston is not every body's first love, or last. But everybody knows he can wrestle.

Sir Austen unwisely suggested that his fierce antipathy to the India Bill was because he doesn't like the National Government. This was an easy one for the Epping Strangler. Sir Austen, with that little deprecatory wave of the hand of his, stepped back quickly out of the ring.

A small group of men is fighting hard to save an apathetic country from the folly of its so-called leaders, and every motive is imputed to it except the obvious one of sincerity.

NO SPORTSMANSHIP IN POLITICS

This bomb from the Princes should have blown the Bill to pieces. They complete the all-India circle which, for very differing reasons, does not want the ponderous scheme which we are forcing on 330,000,000 people. But there is, apparently, no sportsmanship in politics. You never admit when you're beaten. The tame Conservative cohorts will roll on, the grandest avalanche of yes-men in British history, and flatten out what parliamentary virility is left.

By the way, I saw "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" the other day. It occurred to me that if the country generally could see this fine film soon, it might easily make very considerable difference to an electorate which has never been asked its opinion on the Indian matter.

OH! FOR A MOVIE STAR!

It would be a picturesque part repayment of America's great moral and historical debt to Britain if an Indian film largely made in Hollywood exercised a decisive effect on a great crisis in our Imperial politics. With "Clive of India" coming along shortly to ram home the effect. In our old melodramas we used to hear the glad cry: "Saved, and by a Britisher!" We could alter that to: "Saved, and by a movie star!"

CONGRESS BAN ON SILVER JUBILEE

Allahabad Committee Upholds Ahmedabad Example

ALLAHABAD, March 17. The Allahabad Town Congress Committee passed resolutions today congratulating the Ahmedabad Municipality on the "correct attitude" which it has adopted towards the King's Silver Jubilee celebration, organised by the Government servants in this country.

The Committee drew the attention of the local bodies of Allahabad to this example as well as towards the resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the subject passed at New Delhi. It exhorted them to act with "free will" and not to participate in this "official celebration" nor compel the school children to do so.—United Press.

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6).

the Japanese organising ability and the co-ordination of efforts in every branch of industry, which are both a wonder and awe to her industrial rivals. I remember to have read in some Bombay paper some time ago that the cost of Indian cotton both in Bombay and in Japanese mills used to be the same. If this statement is correct, then the efficient organisation of buying cotton in India is alone responsible for such a state of affairs. The mill industry is the best organised industry in the whole country and is getting more and more concentrated into fewer hands thus increasing its efficiency and competitive ability in the international markets.

Specialisation

Specialisation in Japan has been carried to such an extent that the mills, small or large, are spinning one count and one cloth at a time. I saw two such mills of 1930 and 1934 spinning 40's counts and weaving only one grey quality for export trade. This is a most important feature of modern mill industry in Japan. These are the very mills which directly compete with Indian mills and we can very well adopt this method and greatly reduce the cost to the advantage of all, by the elimination of much waste both in labour and capital. In this respect we are not only very conservative but backward as well. The Japanese are living in the twentieth century, whereas we are living in the nineteenth century. This is a fact which requires our special attention in the immediate future if we are to survive the formidable attack from Japan.

(To Be Continued).

MACHINES

(By WILFRID GIBSON).

"Soulless machines" they mutter contemptuously.

Yet man has ever fashioned tools to save

His spirit from the slough of stagnancy,

Manipulating earth and wind and wave;

And each invention is the effort of a soul

To achieve the ultimate in its sphere, control

Extravagant energy to a certain end:

And this unending struggle for mastery.

This passion for perfection, this urge to spend

Life in the endeavour to rule life's forces, gives

A spiritual significance to the means

Whereby man seeks to shape his destiny.

Tolling towards an ideal; and man's machines

Are the expression of the spirit by which he lives.

—Twentieth Century.

BOMBAY AGAIN FAILS

(Continued from page 1).

wandas

Palla c Bhagwandas, b

D'Avoine

Amarnath l.b.w. b D'Avoine

Nayudu b Bhagwandas

Naoomall l.b.w. b Wadkar

Lal Singh b Bhagwandas

Mahomed Sayed b Bhagwandas

K. S. Indrabijayasinghji, b

Talpada

Prince Khanderao Gaekwar, b

Talpada

Meherhomji, b Talpada

Nissar (not out)

Extras

Total

449

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Merchant

Vajifdar

Bhagwandas

Talpada

Divekar

Havwala

Wadkar

D'Avoine

Dongre

Chury

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AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE ENTERTAINED

"HUMANITY CRUCIFIED ON CROSS OF GOLD"

Sir Purshotamdas Invites Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell To Attend Federation Chamber

A party was held at the Hotel Majestic on Sunday evening in honour of Mr. and Mrs. James Cromwell of New York, who are now on a honeymoon tour of the world. Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla, the youngest city father in the next Municipal Corporation serves the credit for the function. Prominent amongst those present were Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Persian and Chinese Consuls, Mr. and Mrs. Haden of the local branch of the National City Bank of New York, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Erukar, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Prof. Correira Fernandes, Messrs. Chuni Lal Bhattacharya, Mehta and Fakir Mahomed Laljee Sajun, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Y. Meherali, Ali Bahadur Khan, A. D. Shroff, K. Natarajan, Salm Merchant, Dhiraajal Desai, Hatheesing, G. R. Khairaz (Presidency Magistrate) and Joachim Alva.

Refreshments having been served, the guests retired to the drawing room when Mr. Joachim Alva in a speech expressed the delight of the guests in having been brought together to meet two distinguished persons from the land of the almighty dollar—one known as the "Little Dollar Princess," only 22 and the only daughter of the American "Tobacco King" and now the world's richest heiress and her husband, Mr. James Cromwell, connected with Morgans of New York and in the top of American finance. Mr. Joachim Alva welcomed the two representatives of the leading departments of American business life and especially Mr. James Cromwell who held radical views on finance and denounced the coterie of British financiers in London who were mainly responsible for the world's troubles, including those of India.

Incidentally, Mr. Alva quoted the epic phrase of the late William Jennings Bryan that "humanity was again being sought to be crucified on a cross of gold." India wanted sympathy, help and co-operation and not malicious condemnation. Mr. Alva declared that if the white man's burden was less on the coloured man, there would be more of genuine happiness and contentment. He concluded by stating that the youth of India were altogether of a new type, who would ask for no favours but expect more decent treatment from sympathisers and friends, and that the doors of Indian hospitality were eternally open to persons like the Cromwells.

WHEAT MISS MAYO SHOULD HAVE DONE.

Seth Chuni Lal Bhattacharya, the President of the Bombay Exchange and Mr. A. D. Shroff of the Bombay Stock Exchange then initiated an interesting discussion with Mr. James Cromwell on gold, silver, war debts and the general monetary standard. To the delight of the onlookers, Mr. James Cromwell exceedingly stood well the fire of examination. He referred to his League of Economic Justice foundation in America, which sought to revolutionise the monetary basis, with the assistance of seven million members on the rolls of the League. Pressure was being sought to bear on the American Congress to sell gold and buy more silver and thus cut off the gold bondage which weighed so heavily on the whole of humanity. Replying to Mr. Joachim Alva, the guest of the evening, declared that he had read Miss Mayo's book and his mind reacted swiftly. He thought Miss Mayo had wasted her time by not writing a book about the wrongs amongst her own people. She need not have come all the way to India. She had enough stuff to write upon the Americans themselves.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas proposed a vote of thanks to the host and the guests. He conveyed the gratitude of everyone to Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla for organising such an unforgettable gathering.

The Bombay financier and the Director of the Reserve Bank of India felt extremely gratified with the attitude of Mr. Cromwell and was delighted with his replies to the questions put by Seth Bhalchandra Mehta and Mr. Shroff. He extended him a hearty invitation for the forthcoming sessions of the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chambers at Delhi on the 30th March, when his presence there would be availed of by the Indian commercial community. Sir Purshotamdas narrated his part as the representative of India at the World Monetary Conference when he plainly told some of the European delegates that the crux of

The German Army

Some Revealing Figures

(From A Correspondent).

The report submitted by M. Archambaud, the Deputy, on behalf of the Financial Committee entrusted with the examination of the Bill dealing with the general Budget for the year 1935, relating to "War and the Defence of Overseas Territories" embodies very useful data as to the military expenditure of the leading States and more particularly the rearmament of Germany.

A fundamental notion pervades Germany's political activities: the military conception of the State. It is by imparting military training to the whole nation that the new regime intends to uphold its prestige. By withdrawing from the League on October 14, 1933, Germany made it quite clear that she was determined to strengthen her military forces without paying the least attention to the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Even without taking into account possible financial and budgetary concealments, the Budget for 1934 admits of no doubt whatever: whilst the expenditure on national defence amounted to about 550,000,000 marks in 1932, and the estimates of that Department for 1933 still did not exceed 671,000,000 marks, the Budget for 1934 has been raised to 894,000,000 marks, an increase of 40 per cent in two years.

PERMANENT FORCES

Germany's permanent forces include: a standing Army of 300,000 men (Reichsheer);

100,000 police (Landespolizei) available for military purposes;

80,000 auxiliary troops quartered in barracks (Feldjägerkorps and Schutz-Staffeln).

This gives us a total of 480,000 men.

It should be remembered that under the Peace Treaty the standing Army, or Reichsheer, was to consist of 100,000 men serving for twelve years, and 4,000 officers, divided into 7 Infantry Divisions and 3 Cavalry Divisions. As far back as 1932, General von Schleicher stated that whatever the outcome of the Geneva negotiations might be, Germany would take steps to ensure her security, which statement implied a programme of rearmament already fully decided upon and the reorganisation of which was speeded up by the Hitlerite regime.

Chancellor Hitler having demanded, in a Note addressed to the Powers that Germany should be given the right to increase her establishment to 300,000 short-service men, this transformation was carried out in three stages; the effect of the first was to increase the strength of the Army to about 200,000 men, by incorporating new recruits on April 1, 1934, whose term of service was to be 18 months, ending September 30, 1935, the second stage, corresponding to the incorporation effected in October, 1934, raised the effectives to 300,000 men by enlistments for 12 months legally ending on September 30, 1935;—lastly a third stage, which can only be proceeded with in 1935, will raise the effectives to 400,000 men, including 75,000 regular troops, serving as long as twelve years.

Part of the short-service men (12 or 18 months) will be allowed to serve for 12 years by successive re-enlistments; and men having joined the colours before April 1, 1934, and having signed on for 12, 6, or 3 years respectively, would be gradually eliminated by being dismissed before their time is up, in March and October, 1934, as well as in April, 1935.

MILITARISATION OF POLICE

Besides these substantial forces, reorganised along the above lines, account must be taken of the police, or similar bodies, invested with the character of regular forces, quartered in barracks, organised in proper units and given a military training. The regime instituted by Hitler has reinforced the militarisation of the police,

the problem was that that in their estimation and practical dealings only the Western hemisphere mattered, the Eastern one being completely ignored. As long as the troubles of the Eastern peoples were not lessened and the weight of their burden relieved, the problems of the West and of the world as a whole would be intensified.

A pleasant evening function of Indians, Americans, Chinese, Persians and Englishmen, of all classes and communities, thus closed. Mr. James Cromwell accepted Sir Purshotamdas's invitation for the Delhi meeting of Indian merchants. The Cromwells left for Baroda by the Frontier Mail last night and are due to visit Delhi, Agra, and Calcutta in the course of their honeymoon trip round the world.

which, even before his advent, enabled the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty to be evaded.

The Treaty and the several agreements entered into between 1920 and 1926 gave Germany a force of 140,000 police. (State Police: 105,000 men, including 35,000 quartered in barracks;—Communal Police: 35,000 men).

At the moment, the total German Police Force comprises: the Military Police (Landespolizei), quartered in barracks and organised in proper units;—the Communal Police.

The Schupo, or Communal Police, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who may be of assistance in the passive Air Defence of the country (Luftschutz).

THE POLITICAL POLICE

The Police quartered in barracks tends more and more to be organised in Infantry units, similar to battalions and regiments, and in Cavalry units somewhat larger than the squadron.

It possesses an air force and specialised units: signalers, pioneers, machine-gun units, motorcyclists and machine-gun cars for every description of ground. There is no difference between the training imparted in the Reichsheer and that imparted in the Police. The strength of the Police Forces thus organised and quartered in barracks may be put down at 100,000 men.

Mention should lastly be made, entirely apart from the Police proper, of the Schutz-Staffeln, a picked Corps, constituting a standing force—partly quartered in barracks—the strength of which, amounting to 200,000 men in June, 1934, is being increased. In the same way, the Feldjägerkorps, set up to keep order among the Hitlerite formations, is a permanent police force, quartered in barracks, trained by the regular Police, and whose constantly increasing strength will soon reach the 100,000 men.

We have thus amply accounted for the total of 480,000 men, representing, as we stated above, the permanent forces of the Reich. But these forces will be larger still in 1935, comprising, as they will, an Army of 400,000 men (exclusive of the Air Force), 100,000 Police, available for military purposes, and a body of auxiliary troops, quartered in barracks, likewise numbering 100,000 men,—in all, 600,000 men.

If we now turn from the standing peace forces to the strength of the reserves, fit to make up the mobilised Army, we find that the Hitler regime has continued the efforts made by the preceding governments to set up formations perfectly organised and more efficiently trained with every day that goes by. These reserves are made up as follows:

(1) trained reserves, chiefly composed of men discharged from the Reichsheer and the Military Police, to the number of about 300,000

(2) younger trained reserves, made up of men from the Labour Corps and other Hitlerite bodies, whose training has been improved by terms put in with the Reichsheer or the Police. Their strength is about 350,000 to 400,000 men.

(3) older trained reserves, made up of the main body of ex-Servicemen from 35 to 45 years old—about 1,400,000 men.

(4) paramilitary formations, trained or partly trained, which have increased enormously under the Hitlerite rule. They numbered about 3,000,000, on June 30, 1934, when they were sent on leave after the bloody crisis which is in everybody's mind.

(5) about 250,000 men of the Arbeitsdienst (Labour Corps) recruited among the unemployed and the students. This personnel undergoes severe physical training and a serious military preparation. It is an immediately available reserve of partly trained men.

(6) covering formations recruited from among the inhabitants of the borders and constituting the Grenzschutz. These formations made up of volunteers can be very quickly set on foot. They receive their training in permanent units, and are called up for periods varying from a fortnight to 3 months.

Such are the main data supplied by M. Archambaud's Report, with regard to the rearmament of Germany; they will suffice to give an idea of the prodigious impulse given by the Hitlerite Government to the military revival of the Reich. Nor is the tale complete without taking into account the uplift imparted to the German nation and the substantial progress accomplished in the way of material rearmament and the manufacture of munitions of war.

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Successes Of Soviet Diplomacy

Keen Desire For Peace

RUSSIAN PREMIER'S REVIEW AT ANNUAL CONGRESS

(BY AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, Feb. 1. The Kremlin, the historical citadel of the rulers of Russia, was thronged with people. Their appearance was more simple, more rough, and much more informal than those aristocratic, gaily dressed gentlemen of the upper classes who used to attend the royal ceremonies in this same palace. These people, who come from the workers and peasants, come as the representatives of a population of 170 millions, and of hundreds of nationalities. Here they have come, to Moscow and the Kremlin, where the Congress of the Soviets is to open—the supreme Legislative and Executive body of the Soviet Union. This Congress has to take account of the governmental activities of the past four years; it has to elect a new government, and set up a programme of action, both at home and abroad, for the future.

The former Czar's throne hall, with its exotic roof supported by 24 square columns of gold and porcelain, has been so thoroughly remodeled that even those who have been here before cannot recognize it. All the pillars have disappeared, likewise the beautiful chapel attached to the throne hall. Instead, a magnificent hall, with white glittering walls, a spacy partier with a capacity of 2000 seats for deputies and delegates; beautiful balconies for the diplomatic corps, and one for journalists—all so attractive that not one of even the most critically natured foreign correspondents made the slightest murmur about transforming the exotic throne hall into a modern Congress room, complete to the latest architectural detail.

At five p.m. sharp, the deputies, a great number of whom were women, visitors, observers, and guests took their seats. A ball rang, and Stalin, Molotov, the chairman of Sovnarkom as Prime Minister, Voroshilov, the War Commissar, the seven presidents of the seven Republics that make up the Soviet Union, headed by the President Kalinin; Ordjonikidze, the Commissar of Heavy Industry and the right-hand man of Stalin, appeared on the Tribune.

Stalin was the last to step out to the Tribune, and as he did so the audience began to applaud. "Three cheers for our great leader, Stalin," they cried, and as the first roar of applause died away, it was followed by another, and another, and another, until it seemed that there would be no end to the applause. For ten minutes, the more than 2000 people in the audience applauded; every minute with livelier and higher voice they cried, "Long Live our Comrade Stalin." President Kalinin rang the bell several times but it was of avail. The cheers and cries went on and on, while Stalin stood with bowed head facing the audience. At last they all rose to their feet and began singing the Soviet National Hymn, "The International."

After a short introductory speech, President Kalinin declared that Mr. Vacheslav Molotov would make a report about the home and foreign policy of the Soviet Government during the period of the past four years. As Molotov moved toward the tribune to make his report, he was greeted with loud applause by the delegates. Mr. Molotov spoke for about four hours and gave a clear picture of the Soviet foreign and home policy during the past four years, and some thoughts about the plans of the Soviet government for the future.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY
Mr. Molotov began his review of Soviet foreign policy by citing from Stalin's report to the First Congress of the Soviets. He said: "The Soviet power is already not only thinking of its own existence but also of how to develop into a serious international force, capable of influencing the international situation in the interests of the toilers and peace." Molotov continued, "We have in fact full right to say that the task set up by Stalin at the First Congress has been successfully carried out. The U.S.S.R. to-day is a serious international force, capable of influencing the international situation, capable of changing it in the interests of peace, in the

interests of the toilers." He then spoke on the successes of Soviet diplomacy: the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with all States that have any influence over international affairs; the series of Non-Agression Pacts, the pact concerning the definition of an Aggressor, and, lastly, at the request of 30 States, the U.S.S.R. becoming a member of the League of Nations. "The aid of the U.S.S.R. is now sought," he said, "by all who, for whatsoever reasons, desire peace."

WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS AND DANGER OF WAR

In his speech, Mr. Molotov, pointed out the following: The U.S.S.R. is growing economically and there are no internal obstacles to its continued growth. However, the continued crisis in capitalist countries has sharpened the danger of external complications—the danger of war. In seeking a way out of the crisis and of the prolonged depression, the Capitalist Governments are increasing pressure on the workers. The remnants of parliamentarianism and of so-called democracy are being liquidated, sometimes in an open, sometimes in a concealed, form. The policy of direct violence and terror is becoming ever more popular with the bourgeoisie. All this is leading to the sharpening of the internal situation of the capitalist States. Likewise, the relations between the capitalist States themselves are becoming more and more strained. Pacifists are no longer in fashion. In bourgeois countries the extreme imperialist wire-pullers, who are more and more openly talking of new, predatory wars, and think the only way out of the crisis is war, are coming nearer to power. "Certain powers have already come action," said Mr. Molotov, "Japan, for instance, waged war on China; occupied Manchuria, and generally feels herself at home in the country of the great Chinese people. She also broke the famous Washington Naval Agreement, when the later proved a hindrance to her in the race for naval armaments and in the preparation of new military conquests in the Pacific Ocean. In order to untie her hands in the matter of armaments and of war preparations, Germany withdrew from the League of Nations."

THREAT OF WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION
Mr. Molotov emphasised the threat of war against the Soviet Union, by stating, "We must take into consideration, the fact that the immediate danger of war against the U.S.S.R. has increased. Certain influential circles in Japan have already long since been openly speaking about war against the Soviet Union. It must not be forgotten that there is now in Europe a ruling party openly declaring its historical task to be the seizure of territory in the Soviet Union. To all this," declared Molotov, "the Soviet Union has replied above all, by strengthening its activities in the struggle for peace."

SOVIET UNION'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.
Speaking about the Soviet relations with other countries, the orator devoted much time to Japan, and in a stern, statesmanly manner commented at large upon the strain in the relations. The language used and the terms were rather strong and decisive, and somewhat new in the Soviet way of doing things. Among other things, Mr. Molotov said, "Our relations with other countries depend not only upon us, but upon the foreign policies of these States. While our policy is clear and stable, the same cannot be said about the other countries where, under one influence or another, governments frequently change."

SOVIET UNION AND CHINA
"We have established normal relations with China, who had ruptured them in 1922 under the pressure of her Anti-Soviet elements. Since then the Chinese government has apparently realized that this rupture cannot serve the interests of the Chinese Republic, but can only make her international situation worse. It remains for me," he continued, "to say a couple of words about the malicious rumours about the Sovietization of Sinkiang. One is struck by the fact that such rumours are spread by Japan whose policy in relation to China is

known by everybody, and cannot possibly be covered up by the spreading of such baseless rumours. I consider it necessary to emphasize the real Soviet policy towards China: The Soviet Union considers as incompatible with its policy, the seizure of foreign territories, and is an absolute adherent of the independence, integrity, and sovereignty of China over all of her ports, including Sinkiang."

SOVIET RUSSIA AND TURKEY

"An example of the best development of friendly relations is our relations with Turkey. The last years have constituted not only a period of development of Soviet-Turkish economic and cultural relations, but a striking political demonstration of Soviet-Turkish friendship." At these words of Mr. Molotov, the Congress of deputies as well, members of the Soviet Government, burst out into a storm of applause for Mr. Wasif, the Turkish Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., who was sitting in the diplomatic box. It was sometime before Mr. Wasif could gather that this applause was meant for him. He was somewhat puzzled, as such things have never happened at Soviet Congresses before. The applause continued as the audience, together with President Kalinin and his colleagues in the Presidium, rose to their feet. Now the Ambassador finally realized what it meant, for he stood up-right in his box and waved his hands several times in response.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN

"Our relations with Britain have on the whole developed normally, if only we disregard the memorable incident with the former British Ambassador, Sir Esmond Oney. The latter made an attempt to interfere with our internal affairs during the Metro-Vickers trial. This unwarranted interference was dealt with by us properly." At this point the deputies applauded loudly as a sign of their approval and satisfaction. "If anyone required added proof of the firmness of policy, both foreign and internal, he received an opportunity for it. This incident caused considerable complications in Anglo-Soviet relations, but thanks to the measures taken by both sides, it was fully liquidated, and Sir Esmond Oney replaced by a new Ambassador," he concluded.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND JAPAN
"During the period under review, we displayed in our relations with Japan, patience and the requisite compliance, aiming at removing each and every cause for straining Soviet-Japanese relations. Such was our attitude in the situations over the disputable questions on Japanese fishing in Soviet territorial waters; on Japanese concessions in Sakhalin, and on our proposal to Japan and Manchuria to buy the Chinese Eastern Railway. By doing so we meant to remove excuses for all kinds of conflicts. The negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway are now, apparently, approaching a near conclusion. We hope that our exertions towards improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations and the insuring of peace in the Far East will give positive results."

"But, we have no grounds," continued Mr. Molotov, "for self-complacency. The aggressive militant elements in Japan are not putting away their weapons. There has long been open talk about war against the Soviet Union in Japan, and up to now there has been no signs of its diminution. Certain anti-Soviet circles in Japan with influence in Government plans have long and openly discussed the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Far East, and our Maritime provinces. We cannot disregard these facts, the more so that we remember well that the Japanese were the last to withdraw from our territory as interventionists."

"All this goes to determine our policy in the given question and those absolutely necessary measures of defence which we have taken in the Far East!" These measures concluded Molotov's part of his report on Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Prime Minister's last words, "we can assure all adherents of peace in Japan, correspond precisely to the interests of the cause of universal peace," were stormily greeted by the deputies of the Congress, and was apparently their reply to the Japanese statesmen who now demand the demilitarization of the Soviet-Manchurian borders, on the Soviet side alone. It is also significant that right after his report on Soviet-Japanese relations, Mr. Molotov, spoke on the technical progress and increased mechanization of the Red Army; the creation of a strong Soviet submarine fleet, and the achievements of Soviet aviation.

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OUR MOSCOW LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

have been adopted to do away with it once and for all, and to this end a special Malaria Institute has been established in Moscow. A great deal of work in this field is also being carried on by the "All-Union Institute of Tropical Diseases" and the "Institute of Insectofungicide."

Work has been carried on by the Soviet anti-malaria organization in numerous directions:

(1) A great deal of prophylactic work has been and is being carried out. 30 additional malaria stations (hospitals) with 170 sub-branches have been opened this year.

(2) 650 thousand hectares of swamp land have been cleared, by means of airplanes, of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

(3) The role of various species of mosquitoes in spreading malaria has been clarified by the entomological section of the Institute on the physiology, biology and ecology of the mosquito. The role of various forms of water plants in the multiplication of mosquitoes has also been brought to light. An investigation of the different species of mosquitoes has been started.

(4) Malaria Institutes have been established in the Malaria-suffering areas of the Soviet Union. These Institutes carry on much scientific research work. The work is carried on on a planned system, with periodic conferences of the directors of the Malaria and Tropical Institutes held.

(5) As a result of a number of years of research, new means and medicines for fighting malaria successfully have been discovered. The most effective of these discoveries are: Plasmacite and Akrikhin. Plasmacite, which is much more effective than quinine as a malaria preventative, was used on a large scale for the first time in 1934. It is also satisfactory in treating tertian and quatern malaria. 24 hours after taking this preparation the patient is no longer able to infect mosquitoes, thus preventing the spread of the disease to others.

Substitute For Quinine

Akrikhin is an excellent preparation for all forms of malaria. It is stronger in action by six to seven times than quinine, and it does not require as long a time for treatment as quinine does. Also, the percentage of relapses is less.

To fight Malaria on a still larger scale, Soviet medical authorities are in constant touch with all the anti-malaria organizations of the world, with whom an exchange of experiences is made. At the present, an Anti-Malaria Conference is being called, to be opened in Moscow on the 25th of this month. Delegates from Poland, Italy and other countries are participating. The League of Nations is sending a delegation headed by Professor Edmond Sergeant, director of the Pasteur Institute in Algiers. Besides exchanging experiences, the conference will discuss the means with which to combat malaria on an international scale.

Japan, Poland

And Germany

In connection with the German reply to the Anglo-French proposal, the Soviet press nervously comments on the contents of the German note, and attaches nervous remarks. The Moscow "Daily News" writes in an editorial: "The German reply to the Anglo-French proposals will not surprise anyone who has been carefully watching the policies of the National Socialist Government. This Government remains true to its policy of sabotaging every international measure calculated to create guarantees of peace and security." The newspaper draws two conclusions from the German reply namely:

(1) "German Nazis, by keeping France out of the negotiations and expressing their readiness to deal with Great Britain alone, are hoping for the support from Great Britain to sabotage and to disrupt measures aiming at securing peace."

(2) "While generally agreeing 'in principle' with the proposal regarding the Air convention, the German reply maintains complete silence on the question of the Eastern and Danubian pacts and other guarantees of security enumerated in the Anglo-French proposals."

The Soviet press also pays much attention to the article in the German press preaching for a German-Polish aggressive front towards Soviet Russia. Particular attention is paid to an article in the "Falkischer Beobachter" under the caption "From the Baltic to the Black Sea." According to the Soviet press, this article sums up the real causes for German-Polish friendship. These are: "A united attack by Germany and Poland on an Eastern European State (USSR)?"

"The Germans desire," writes the "Pravda," "that Poland should

give up her friendship with France. They wish to form a military bloc of Germany and Poland against the Eastern States, and States of Central Europe, with the aim of assisting Japan, and of including her in the German-Polish military bloc. The Germans are trying to incline their Polish friends in the above mentioned direction by promising her all kinds of support: military, economic, etc. But they do not see the other side of the medal. They will break their necks in the very first attempt to put such a programme into life," concludes the "Pravda."

Night Sanatoriums

In Moscow

Among the numerous cultural and health institutions of Moscow, many of them the most unique of their kind in all the world, the night sanatoriums are quite worth mentioning. These sanatoriums are open during the night only. At present their number is 24. They are truly called "Repair shops," and are organized mainly for the worker population of Moscow.

A worker, having tired after his usual seven hours labour in some Moscow plant or factory, and requiring some kind of refreshment, rest, and even, medical aid, but unable to leave the factory for several weeks, unless he is sick or his leave time has arrived, can enter a night sanatorium. Full care is taken of him during his stay from 6-00 p.m. until 7-00 a.m. the following morning.

The charge for a night in the sanatorium does not exceed 50 per cent of daily earnings. Here he is bathed, cleanly clothed, twice fed, given medical treatment, and amused in some way or other. Garnett Eddy, Professor at the University of California, after visiting one of these sanatoriums, wrote in the visitors' book: "Whole world ought to see these institutions, which so excellently and concretely express the interest taken in the welfare of the people."

U. S. S. R. And America

Quite unexpectedly, the Soviet-American negotiations regarding the question of pre-war Russian debts to America, have broken down, it is reported. These negotiations were started in Moscow, and later, continued in Washington. According to the explanation given by Mr. Hull, the Secretary of State of the U.S.A., the United States Government was willing to express in settlement of all claims of the United States and its citizens against the Soviet Government, and all claims of the Soviet Government and its citizens against the United States and its citizens a greatly reduced sum to be paid over a long period of years. He also made mention of the fact that the U.S.A. had made, and were ready to make still further facilities for guaranteeing credits and facilitating trade with the USSR, but that the Soviet Government had rejected the offers, and thus the negotiations had broken down.

Here is the statement made by the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Relations, Mr. M. Litvinov, as stated in a press communique: "The basic principles of the agreement for the liquidation of mutual Soviet-American monetary claims were worked out during my personal negotiations with President Roosevelt about a year ago. These principles were in full accord with reiterated statements of its readiness to discuss the question of old debts, only provided that its counter-claims were recognized and a monetary loan was advanced to it. I therefore left Washington with the full confidence that the further negotiations would affect only the details of the agreement and would not therefore present any difficulties."

To our great regret, in the subsequent negotiations begun by Mr. Bullitt, the American Ambassador, with me in Moscow and continued subsequently by the State Department with Trotsky, our ambassador in Washington, one of the basic factors of the agreement reached in Washington, namely, that of a loan, was placed in doubt. We therefore refused to enter the path which might have led to the complete annulment of the results secured in Washington and the necessity of new negotiations on the principles of the agreement."

In conclusion, Mr. Litvinov, expressed regret at the failure and hoped that the trade relations between the two countries would not be hampered by this breakdown. Further, the Commissar

WAR ON MASS ILLITERACY

One-Year Programme For Ramakrishna Centenary Outlined

CALCUTTA, March 13.

A unique programme which will take a full year to go through and which will end in opening the biggest temple built in recent times probably in any part of India, has been chalked out by the Committee formed in Calcutta to celebrate the first birth centenary of Paramahansa Ramakrishna Dev. The President of the Committee is the president of the Ramakrishna Mission and Math, Belur, while its members are recruited from every part of India and also several countries in Europe, America and Asia. The celebration commences from February 1936 and ends in the same month next year. The nature of the celebration both at home and abroad will be the same and will be observed by rotation, each centre outside India, like each part of India will have a month at its disposal to take part in it.

The celebration will be inaugurated by the broadcasting of a radio message of universal love and goodwill by the President from Belur. The chief factor of the celebration will be the establishment of a Central Fund under the Mission with a view to putting forward humanitarian activities of the Mission such as relief work during flood, famine and pestilence. Earnest efforts will be made to tackle the mass education problem in India which if possible will be run on industrial lines and will be vocational in character.

CULTURAL FELLOWSHIP INSTITUTE

Another feature of the celebration will be the establishment of an Institute of Cultural Fellowship in Calcutta for the promotion of mutual understanding and goodwill among all sections of people in India and abroad. Harmony of faiths will be its central theme. It will have a spacious hall, a select library of useful books on cultural subjects and a reading room and will arrange regular classes and lectures on religion, philosophy, arts and allied subjects by Eastern and Western scholars to be invited for the purpose.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS
The most demonstrative aspect of the celebration will be the holding of a Parliament of all religions either at Belur or Calcutta. There will be what is called "The Indian Cultural Exhibition" which will portray accurately and artistically the gradual development of the Aryan culture and civilisation in India. There will also be a conference of all Indian faiths either at Benares or Allahabad with a view to establishing harmony and mutual good-will.

AFTER VIVEKANANDA'S SKETCH

After some other items are gone through the centenary celebration will be terminated in February 1937 after the opening of the Temple of Ramakrishna to be built at a cost of several lakhs of rupees, amid appropriate religious festivities. The design and a model of the temple and its attached audience hall have been prepared and preliminary work for construction has already commenced. The design is held to be a faithful production of the Rajput style of architecture and has been adopted from a rough sketch left for the purpose by the late Swami Vivekananda. The style and the decoration of this big temple although is Indian in character, the attached audience hall will be a novel departure from the established Indian method and will be like any public hall of the modern times.—A. P.

Our Wadhwan Correspondent writes:

In consequence of a protest by Smt. Manilal Kothari against the injustice to Sujansinhji and old servant of the State—the Durbar has reconsidered his decision and given remission of fifteen thousand rupees out of the total dues and by a removal of iron fetters.

stated, "The USSR and the U.S. are confronted with more serious general objects for which it is possible to work without injuring the material claims of this or that State."

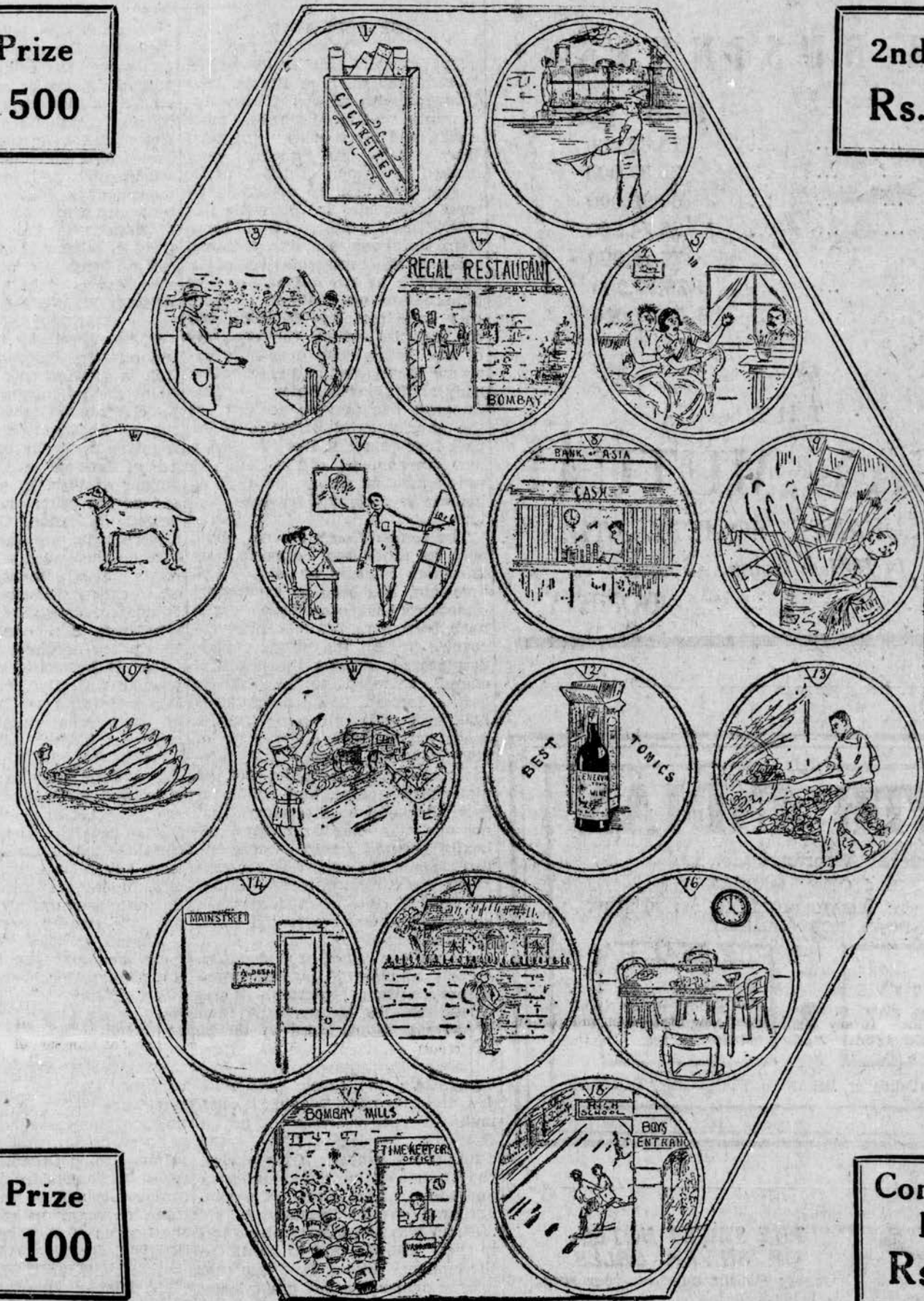
Following the breakdown of the Soviet-American negotiations, Mr. Hull announced that the American General Consulate in Moscow would be closed. The U.S. aviation attaché was recalled, and the Export-Import Bank handling trade with the USSR will be shortly closed.

Foreign political circles in Moscow blame the U.S.A. for the failure of the negotiations, claiming that the U.S. diplomacy, in which the Americans in general have little skill or experience, is short-sighted.

Question - Answer COMPETITION

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LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind?
2. What is his address?
3. How does one get refreshed?
4. Where is punctuality necessary?
5. What is a popular fruit?
6. Why did he get angry?
7. What is helpful in running the train?
8. What is a thief most concerned about?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit?

10. How many legs has a cow?
11. What is a popular game?
12. What produces smoke?
13. Who generally blows whistle?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult?
15. Where is clock essential?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists?
17. What caused him surprise?
18. What do unemployed wish for?

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given above. The pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questions. For instance the answer to question No. 5 "What is a popular fruit?" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17, and 14th March, 1935. Closing Date 27 March, 1935.

DRIVE AGAINST TERRORISM

Teachers' Role In Eradicating Evil

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca, By Mail). A meeting of the headmasters and representative teachers of all the High Schools of Vikram was held on Tuesday last in the bungalow of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Munshiganj.

Major O'Brennan, of the Intelligence Branch, addressed the gathering for about 90 minutes. Being introduced by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Major Brennan stressed the necessity of imparting moral training to the boys as a sure means of eradicating terrorism from the country.

ADMIRATION FOR INDIA
Speaking about his joining the C. I. D., Major Brennan referred to the admiration for India and the ardent devotion of the Indian officers and soldiers which he saw

during the last Great War in Mesopotamia and Palestine. His mission was to do some good to Bengal and her people, being of some assistance in purging her of the evil of terrorism which was tarnishing the fair name of the country not only in England, but in all other places of the world.

TERRORISM WON'T WORK
In his opinion the true way of combating terrorism was not punishment, but to try and change the thoughts and ideas of the impressionable youth and divert them to proper channels, by instruction, and by the exposition of the evil effects which their doing were bringing upon the country. He appealed to the teachers to help him in this matter and in moulding the character of the boys under their charge so that they might become useful citizens in their after life. He ridiculed the idea of the terrorists that they would be able to drive the English out of this country by some isolated murders of officials

and incidentally observed that there had been no dearth of civilisations both European and Indian even after the murder of three successive District Magistrates of Midnapur.

Alluding to the high ideal of the students in ancient India and the sacred relations subsisting between them and their teachers, he exhorted his audience to act up to that ideal and try to keep the students away from all subversive movements by imparting proper moral and physical training to them.—A. P.

GINNING FACTORIES IN BARRAGE AREA

Sub-Committee To Control Construction

KARACHI (By Mail). The importance of putting an immediate check on the construction of new ginning factories in

the left bank of Barrage areas was emphasised by Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, at a meeting of the Sind Cotton Committee.

After much discussion the meeting resolved to suggest to the Government to take all possible steps with a view to checking the increase in the existing ginning factories in Barrage areas and to encourage the distribution of such factories as are in force at present so as to minimise disadvantages of accumulation of ginning factories at a few large centres.

A special sub-committee consisting of Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, and Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, was appointed to draw up a plan for further control of ginning factories. The committee also resolved that as an experimental measure cooperative ginneries by Association of Growers be permitted to the extent of one in each district.—A. P.



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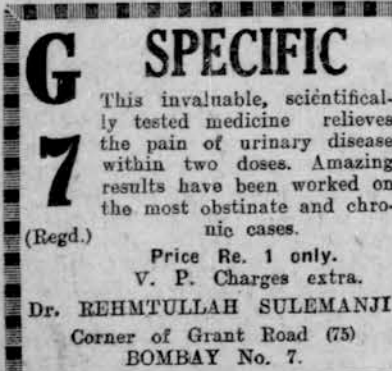
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Empty Threat To Boycott Federation!

London Press Explains "Mysterious" Princes' Resolution

Although the Princes passed a resolution of repudiation of Federation they never meant it and that they might be brought round by offering certain concessions during the discussion of the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons seems to be consensus of opinion in political circles in London.

We publish below the relevant 'gleanings' from London Newspapers we have received by Air Mail, which exhaustively discuss the various issues arising out of Princes' 'mysterious' resolution repudiating Federation. —

The Government has clearly taken the right course, writes the "Spectator" in regard to the resolution passed by the conference of Indian Princes and Ministers at Bombay on Monday. We need to know much more yet about the temper of the conference, the extent to which it was fully representative, and the meaning it intended its resolution to bear.

Mr. Churchill naturally accepted the resolution as a repudiation of federation, but it was quite certainly nothing of the kind. That the Princes should desire to press for certain emendations in the Government of India Bill was natural, and when conferences of any kind decide to put their desires on paper they frequently express themselves in emphatic terms.

One thing is certain. If both the Government and the Princes show themselves as reasonable as they consistently have throughout the Round Table and Select Committee discussions, an accommodation will be reached without much trouble. Fortunately there is no ground at all for supposing that reason has forsaken either party. There are plenty of channels through which the Princes can express their views either while the India Bill is under discussion in the House of Commons or in the interval before the Lords begin work on it, and the Government may be counted on to make any concession not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Bill.

REAL DANGER

The peculiarly evil result of the Diarchy attack on the India Bill, writes the "New Statesman and Nation," is that it distracts attention from the real dangers. Quite intelligent and progressive people assume that a Bill which so much annoys Lord Rothermere and the "Morning Post" must be good. They watch Sir Samuel Hoare winning each round against Mr. Churchill; they applaud when it proves that the Princes do not after all want to "kill Federation." They forget, as Miss Rathbone urges in an important article which we publish this week, that the real evil is that the British Government is apparently buying the adherence of the Princes by solemnly promising to uphold their indefensible and antediluvian sovereignty. The danger before Sir Samuel's declaration on Tuesday was bad enough; the situation is now far more serious. We hope that the Labour Party will make an explicit declaration repudiating for its part any such reaffirmation of treaties which are only retained because the often corrupt autocracy they guarantee suits our imperial book.

HUGGING A DELUSION

The "News Chronicle" writes: Sir Samuel Hoare had no difficulty yesterday in putting in its proper perspective the Indian princes' resolution at Bombay. The gist of this resolution is that "in their present form, and without satisfactory modification of and alteration to fundamental points, the Bill and Instrument of Accession cannot be regarded as acceptable to the Indian States."

Mr. Churchill and his patron in the Press have seized upon this declaration to suggest that the Indian princes have revolted against the principle of federation. It is perfectly clear that they have done no such thing. What they are asking for is not the abandonment of an experiment which they themselves proposed and made practicable, but the securing of "those vital interests and fundamental requisites of the States on which they have throughout laid great emphasis."

Most of these points are not matters of principle; they can be met and, as Sir Samuel Hoare said, they will be met by agreed amendments in the Bill and the Instrument of Accession. It was always probable to the point of certainty that there would be disputes and discussions on some of these questions. The article which we publish on this page to-day explains why. The charge of bad faith made against the British Government is a little puzzling, and has evidently puzzled Sir Samuel Hoare. But no one who knows the situation in India doubts that they will be met and that the Princes will accept the solution eventually reached.

Those who are hoping that the Bombay resolution means the defeat of the Indian policy of the Government are hugging a delusion. The wish is the father to the thought; but there is no real evidence that the major

the Princes entertain either the one or the other.

NO CRISIS ON INDIA BILL

The "Morning Post" writes: Critics of the India Bill have hastened to declare that the Princes' objections to it are final. Were this the case there would have been no need for their resolution. The Princes are Sovereigns; they are not subject to the legislation of the British Parliament; and if they rejected federation they had only to say so. Instead they have specified their objections, evidently with a view to the amendment of the Bill, and their resolution is to be read as the dignified opening of negotiations. Both the Secretary of State and Sir Austen Chamberlain take the view that these negotiations will turn on matters of form rather than of substance. They hold that the Bill implements the undertakings given, and Sir Samuel Hoare believes that further examination of its text will make the fact clear, so that nothing is required beyond adjustments of detail.

In this connection much has been made of the word fundamental. The Princes use it in reference to their own position. What is fundamental to them is their sovereignty. This the Bill claims to recognise and maintain except in so far as the Princes themselves choose to accept federal authority. If the claim is sound, negotiations will turn on verbal points. If accommodation proves in the end impossible—and not until then—a situation of some seriousness will certainly arise; but there is no justification for the view that it has already arisen. With honourable candour Sir Samuel Hoare promised the House that he would at once inform it if the present differences of opinion between the Princes and the Government proved irreconcilable. In that event the Bill would be dead; there can be no federation without the Princes. Happily there is no reason to consider such a development as probable. The Princes, whom prejudice is now representing as hostile to the federal idea, are, in fact, its authors, and it is because of their initiative in this matter that the Round Table Conference found it possible to go beyond the Constitutional advance recommended by the Simon report.

THREAT TO PAX BRITANICA

All this background to the Bill should be recalled by those who now contemplate its withdrawal with satisfaction. It should be realised that if the Bill fails we cannot go back to the proposals of the Simon Report. Since that document was published a sense of Indian unity has possessed Indian minds, and the Bill proposes to translate the idea of unity into terms of political fact. Whatever the fate of the Bill the impulse behind it cannot be quenched. It will survive in dangerous form, because there is becoming apparent a cleavage of opinion in regard to federation as profound as the familiar division between Hindu and Moslem. Congress politicians in India and Socialist politicians at home project a federation which will omit the Princes and will be framed in open hostility to them. That is a challenge which the Princes cannot but take up. Let the present scheme of an All-India federation break down, and out of its ruins there will emerge an opposition between Princes and States which will threaten the Pax Britannica as it has not been threatened these eighty years.

THAT MYSTERIOUS RESOLUTION

When Patiala Looked At Federation With Suspicion

The "Manchester Guardian" writes: Sir Samuel Hoare had still too little information yesterday to clear up entirely the puzzle created by the mysterious resolution of some of the Indian Princes. But his interim assurances can be adjudged satisfactory. There is no denying that the resolution has come as a godsend to the Tory rebels. Just at the moment when opposition to the Bill seemed on the point of dying from want of sustenance the Princes' obscurely worded statement has given them the chance to claim that everything is in the melting-pot again. Mr. Churchill rises in the House to discover (on the basis of no perceptible evidence) that "Federation is dead," a section of the Tory press clamours for the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare (on the ingenious, but less ingenious than blatant, assumption that the Secretary of State could be made the scapegoat for a policy which in any case is as much the responsibility of Mr. Baldwin and the Prime Minister), and Lord Rothermere seizes the opening to send one more of those batches of hortatory telegrams with which he has so generously benefited the Empire cable revenues. There is no reason to think that the Princes will be grateful to these self-appointed champions. Efforts will certainly still be made to

influence the Princes," urges Lord Rothermere, "but let them insist on their conditions." It may be recalled that Lord Rothermere's former messages of this kind produced nothing but dignified rebukes from the Indian recipients, the Maharajah of Bikaner referring to "wild statements and charges," that could only result in "completely exposing their authors, the lameness of their cause, and the tactics adopted by them." The Princes may have their own doubts and hesitations about the reforms scheme. They can have no sympathy with the way in which those doubts have been exploited in British party quarrels.

"IRRECONCILABLE"

It seems at the moment highly probable that the Princes' objections to the Bill are solely on points of detail. Sir Samuel Hoare assumed last night that there had been some "misunderstanding" over the contents of the Bill. He promised that if it appeared that there were indeed "irreconcilable differences" between the Government and the Princes the Government would "reconsider the whole position." It is, of course, obvious that in a scheme of this magnitude interpretation of what are or what are not "points of detail" must vary widely. There is, for example, the question of the manner of the States' accession to Federation, to which Sir Samuel Hoare devoted some attention yesterday. The Bill proposes that each State should first signify its acceptance of the Act as a whole, afterwards, in its Instrument of Accession, signifying the class of subjects which it is prepared to join with the rest of the Federation in administering. Some of the Princes, on the other hand, would prefer that they accepted not the whole Act but only the individual subjects. Is this a minor point or not? The fear of the Princes is that in an Act of 450 clauses there may be some loophole left for British Indian interference beyond that to which they are expressly agreeing. Similarly with the question of paramountcy. The Princes have long wished that the exact limits of Crown interference in the internal affairs of the States should be better defined under the new Federation than they are under the present regime. For one thing, they are afraid that some British Indian Government of the future might become the legate of the Political Department's powers of to-day. Yet the separation of function in the duties of the King's representative is clearly expressed in the Bill; on the one hand, his charge, as Governor-General, over British India; on the other, his charge, as Viceroy, over the States. The Princes will still be bound, as heretofore, directly to the Crown through the Viceroy. If, of course, that provision can be made more solemn and secure by any changes in drafting such should be done.

FUNDAMENTAL

The general situation is that there are a number of outstanding points which may well appear (in the words of their resolution) "fundamental" in the Princes' eyes but which are still capable of negotiation and adjustment. To assert that they are "fundamental" in the sense that no one can adjust them, and that therefore "Federation is dead," is a fantastic inference from the available evidence. The enemies of Indian reform will persist in magnifying every little molehill to mountain size. That is their business. Others will take heart from Sir Samuel Hoare's assurance that he has "no reason to suppose that the Princes have altered their conception of what an All-India Federation should be." It is a pity that the Labour party in the Commons should have seen fit to join with Mr. Churchill in regarding this Indian resolution as a cogent reason for holding up the Bill and therefore have exposed Sir Samuel Hoare to fire from both flanks. One is reminded again of the comment of an Indian Nationalist newspaper on one of Lord Rothermere's cablegrams that "Nationalist India would not go into mourning if Lord Rothermere succeeded" in his campaign. When the one urgent necessity is to get this long-drawn-out scheme set going as quickly and smoothly as possible, the extreme sections persist in playing into each other's hands. If, for example, the Princes are now showing greater coldness towards Federation it is fairly well known that some recent speeches of British Indian politicians may have been partly responsible. The very influential Maharajah of Patiala was wondering not long ago whether the Princes should not seriously reconsider their position when British India apparently regarded them as "unwelcome partners" and looked "upon our entry into the Federation with suspicion." He was probably overstating the case. But his words may go some way to explaining the present incidents as well as the complex of interests, fears, and suspicions with which this Indian legislation is compelled to deal.

Relieved Of Trunk With Cash And Sarees

Presumably lying in wait for a chance to enter the residence of Mr. K. Sanjiv Pal, Saraswat Colony, Matunga, for a considerable period, a robber or robbers walked out from one of the rooms after making a poor haul on Sunday morning. The trunk which was carried away, belonged to the cook and contained some sarees and cash.

This is the second time within a space of a few months that the theft from this residence took place.

The Kingsway Police are making inquiries.

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ALLEGED DESERTERS ARRESTED

Warwickshire Regt. Privates Taken Into Custody

(From Our Correspondent) THANA, March 17. Two privates of the Warwick-

shire Regiment who are alleged to have escaped from the barracks at Kirkee were arrested this afternoon by Sub-Inspector V. Undir of the Thana Town police.

Both of them were riding one cycle when they were noticed by a police constable on duty at Thana. The police it is stated had re-

ceived a telegram from Panvel instructing them to be on the lookout for the alleged deserters.

They were produced before the City Magistrate, Thana, this evening and later handed over to the Bombay military authorities. The names of the privates are Thompson and R. F. Cole.

Most Dangerous Gamble In History Princes Must Stop It "Morning Post" On Federation

The Secretary of State for India appears to be in the same state of mind as the sutor in the song, between indignation and incredulity—"She was daft to refuse the Laird o' Cockpen."

According to our Special Correspondent, he was twice on the telephone with the Maharaja of Patiala, but with what comfort he had from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes does not appear from his speech in Committee. He there confesses that he has been taken completely by surprise, thinks there must be some misunderstanding, and in effect says everything that in similar circumstances rejected suitors have always said. Yet these fond hopes are mocked not merely by the resolution of the Princes, which we should have thought was sufficiently emphatic, but by Sir Samuel Hoare's own account of the differences between them. When he speaks of meeting the "legitimate desires" of the Princes he is really admitting that in his view some of their demands are not legitimate. When he gives solemn assurances outside the Bill he confesses that the inside of the Bill is unsatisfactory to the Princes.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT
Let us examine the Secretary of State's own version of the difference between the two sides. According to his diagnosis:

The Princes therefore say, "Let us not accept the whole Act but let us set out in the instruments of accession only the points in the Act to which we actually accede."

Now let us see what the Government say:

It is impossible to contemplate a position in which it would be open to every accepting State to select for itself the provisions of the Act which are to apply to that State.

There we have a difference which is certainly fundamental since the Princes want what the Government find it "impossible" to grant. The Princes, as Sir Samuel Hoare explains, will not accept the Act as a whole; the Government insist that they shall accept the Act as a whole. The Princes say that if they accept the Act as a whole, they make themselves subjects under the Act; the Secretary of State is only willing to give them his "solemn assurance" not in the Act that the status and their Treaties remain inviolate.

If we remember that the Princes are at present allies and not subjects, and that their present proud and independent positions are guaranteed in perpetuity by the Crown, it is obvious that they have reason for refusing to put themselves under such a yoke. The Princes have always been jealous of their independence; it is public knowledge that they have taken the best legal advice on the subject, and that upon this advice they are acting. Nothing, therefore, should surprise us at the surprise of the Secretary of State.

TIP TO GOVERNMENT

We think it probable that the Princes framed their resolution partly in the laudable desire to get the Government out of the mess in which it finds itself. For the Government has always said that if the Princes would not enter the Federal scheme, it would not go on with the Bill. Taking, therefore, the Secretary of State at his word, the Princes have resolved against the scheme and naturally expect that the Government will fulfil its pledge—and drop it. If the Government were wise it would take this opportunity, since it is now manifest that nobody wants this Bill, and there is besides the obligation to desist. May we suggest an alternative which is at least more democratic? Let five years be given to the leaders of all the Indian communities to draw up a scheme upon which they all agree.

NEW PERIL TO ENGLAND

For the people of this country the measure contains a new peril which has just come to light. Figures published in "The Daily Mail" yesterday show that, in the panic which the White Flag policy in India has engendered among the wealthy Indians £17,000,000 of gold has been exported to Great Britain. This bullion has been utilised for paying pensions, for interest on Indian debts here, and for other necessary items.

It is the declared purpose of Indian politicians to prohibit entirely such export of gold as one of the first measures of the new In-

dian Parliament. They argue that this has been done by quite a number of the more important countries in the past ten years, so that there would be nothing extravagant in such a policy. But it would mean the automatic bankruptcy of India. There would be no money available here to pay the interest on Indian State loans and the pensions of Indian Government pensioners in this country.

THIS MAD INDIAN POLICY

The effect on the British people would be immediate, and deplorable. Some forty thousand tons of foodstuffs are landed daily at British ports and have to be paid for in hard cash. Something like £40,000,000 a year in gold has so far been contributed towards the cost of these foodstuffs by Indian payments. The stoppage of the gold exports from India would make it immensely difficult for Great Britain to find money for her food imports. Indeed the new India Bill by precipitating the bankruptcy of India might compel the Government here to establish a hard and fast system of food-rationing, from want of funds to pay for our huge imports of food. This is more than a remote possibility of the British Government's mad Indian policy. It is rather an imminent probability.

In some quarters there are already doubts as to whether Australia will be able to continue the full remittance of £35,000,000 or so a year which she makes to this country in payment of interest on her debts here of all kinds. If to financial complications in Australia the bankruptcy of India were added it might become impossible for Great Britain to continue her payments for imported food for her 46,000,000 population.

RECKLESS GAMBLE
The fact is that the National Government which was returned to restore stability in this country is now engaged in India in what is the most reckless and dangerous gamble recent history has known. If the Princes can stop it, they will have rendered priceless service to the Empire—"Morning Post."

STATE SAVINGS BANK FOR KASHMIR

JAMMU, March 16.

The Kashmir Government have sanctioned the establishment of a State Savings Bank in the State Treasuries and have introduced the issue of five years' cash certificates. All the State Treasuries will form Savings Bank Offices except those that may be notified by the Finance Minister to be not such. The Savings Bank interest has for the present been fixed at 3 per cent. The cash certificates will be issued by any treasury doing Savings Bank work.

Certificates for Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 are made available at issue price of Rs. 8-4, 16-8, 41-4, 82-8, 412-8 and 825-0 respectively.

Details are provided for in the rules sanctioned by the Government.—A.P.

CONVICTED UNDER WIRELESS ACT

BOMBAY, March 15.

(From A Correspondent.)
(1) Mr. Vrijlal Deoshanker, Proprietor of "Cine Accessories", Sandhurst Road, was prosecuted before the 4th Presidency Magistrate on 14th March 1935, under Sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933, for being in possession of a wireless set, without a valid licence.

The accused pleaded "guilty", and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

(2) The firm of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha & Co., of Hornby Road, were prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for being in possession of and dealing in wireless apparatus without a Dealer's Licence.

They pleaded "guilty" and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 45.

Prompt Measures

Avert Trouble At Multan

MULTAN, March 17.

Prompt measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner and the

Gamble

"LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"

It Lends Colour To Frozen Prejudices

Mr. K. S. Shelvankar in "the course of a letter to the "Spectator" says:—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" has been praised as good entertainment. I do not deny that it has pictorial and narrative qualities of a high order, but it is as well to recognize clearly what the effect of it in India may be. The frontier with which it deals is not merely the territorial frontier of India; it is the political and psychological frontier between India and England, and in that region its affirmations, both articulate and implicit, move one to resentful criticism.

The plot is harmless enough. A regiment of the Indian Army, stationed in the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass, is faced with the task of preventing an ammunition convey from falling into the hands of an enemy Chief. Its purpose is foiled by treachery but courage and self-sacrifice combine to turn failure, in the very moment of its occurrence, into decisive triumph. Kipling, E. M. Dell, P. C. Wren, A. E. W. Mason and others have clearly contributed their quota of inspiration to the different phases of the story.

The producers have not been content, however, to clothe the bare, military bones of a frontier escapade with exciting and picturesque flesh; they use the stirring rhetoric of the screen to propagate the mythology of imperialism. The essential truth of their plot—the conflict between a martinet colonel and his junior officers who hanker after adventure—is distorted, by an adroit manipulation of euphemisms, into a paean of praise for the "Army."

Any Army, and into a discourse on the 'role' of the white men, heroic almost epic, it would seem, in their proportions, who stand between India and "disaster." The point is not left to the imagination; it is asserted with assurance, and arrogance, and the authentic infection of a thousand retired soldiers and civilians.

It would not be incorrect, therefore to describe the film as sired by Hollywood out of the India Defence League. With the swift energy that the best American technique can give, it lends colour and animation to the frozen prejudices of the most reactionary group of British statesmen. Persistent efforts have been made by various organizations to educate the public on Indian matters, but their success has been negligible. Nevertheless, I believe a distinct disposition has emerged among the masses of the people, stimulated by recent upheavals in India and elsewhere, to approach these issues with sobriety and common sense. "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" exerts all its surreptitious influence to retard the diffusion of this novel and salutary temper. It sheds a spurious belated lustre on the romanticism of Empire, and strives to re-create the piously, serenely aggressive spirit of the Victorian age. A film thus heavily charged with vanity and sanctimonious bombast is not likely to gratify Indian sentiment. In fact, it exasperates and humiliates the Indian spectator.

The relationship between England and India is profoundly complicated; it cannot be dramatized without employing symbols and simplifying the issues; such simplification must be drastic, and liable to error in proportion as the medium selected excludes the nuances in which, as Renan said, truth resides—all this, I think, is obvious. The question is whether the cinema, with its characteristic limitations, is fitted to deal with a theme of this kind, and simplify it adequately, without misrepresenting the whole position. The necessary detachment and discrimination do not seem to exist either in England or Hollywood. In their absence, the facile simplicities of the racial view are served up as in "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer;" the white man is a super-man, the "native" at best an infant, helpless and apt to be troublesome. These are mischievous fallacies to circulate.

Superintendent of Police, Multan, prevented Hindu-Muslim trouble over the question of cow slaughter from developing into serious communal riot at Khanewal yesterday.

The Sub-Divisional Officer and high officers from Multan pacified the mob, and although shops were closed yesterday they all opened to-day at 11 in the morning. The situation is now normal.—A. P.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF CINEMA

Its Power For Good And Evil

BY "N."

The cinema is a newly developed industry, an art, an enterprise that covers a large and varied field of interest and would doubtless prove to be a source of immense benefit to the public at large if those responsible for its preparation and exhibition of films did not, for the sake of sordid gain, pandering to its vulgar tastes, but kept a high aim before them. This good object could be attained by various ways.

(1) The Cinema could extend the scope of one's knowledge, as is being actually done at present to some extent, by showing different scenes and sights of different countries and by depicting the characteristics of the various peoples of the world, their dress, customs, manners, trade, industries, education etc. It is a common meeting ground for means of expression of all arts so that even life itself merges into the picture, making it a real and moving representation of the animate and the inanimate all around. The whole world could thus be made to pass before us in the magnificence of its jungles and the thunder of its cataracts, the teeming population and the thriving industries of its towns and the quietude and simplicity of country life in their appropriate spheres. It could represent not only the present, but revive the past and open before us living pages after pages of history with all its stir, glamour and glory.

Training Sympathies
(2) It could enlarge our sympathies and cultivate the emotions, by representing stories in pictures that appeal to the heart and the imagination by their goodness, innate beauty and tender touch and bring into relief different aspects of human life, especially of the poor, in their joys, sorrows, struggles, aspirations, fears, pain and poverty so as to make us keenly alive to our duties and create in us stronger bonds of love and brotherhood for our fellow-men.

Bad Films
Such are the possibilities of the cinema, but the wonder is why they are so little availed of! What kind of films do we mostly see in the cinemas to-day? Not those that cultivate our sympathies or give us knowledge but those that

pander to the lower tastes and feelings. Most of them are sensational and exciting, bringing before our sight exploits of bandits and robbers as in Zigomar and deeds of cruelty and horror, as in the mask of Dr. Fumenehu. Now what is the effect on the younger generation who possess a craze for attending the cinema regularly every week, more especially on children of tender years, say, of ten or twelve, who are taken to or allowed to attend such shows by their senseless parents. No wonder their hearts are hardened and their finer perceptions and feelings blunted and blotted out of their lives, as time flies. Besides the mavericks and badmashes learn new and instructive lessons in carrying on their trade in various ways unknown to them before.

A Sacrilege
Let us also consider the love films which abound everywhere. The aspects of love, as generally presented are of a flimsy, sordid and inconsistent nature. Love is not like an angel aspiring to the skies, but like a butterfly fleeing from flower to flower. For example what could a child make of life if he sees a middle-aged father with grown-up daughters secretly making love to young girls or a youthful lady flirting in quick succession with one young man after another as opportunity provides? It may be argued that in depicting life the representation must be real, and that not only the noble but the sordid elements of life should be depicted in all their nakedness. But those who profess such views have no idea of the infinite harm which is being done to the tender feelings and imaginations of the young. What is it but a great mockery, a libel of love. To deprive it thus of all its noble attributes is nothing short of a sacrilege.

Need For Vigilance
I think that the Board of Film Censors should be more vigilant in its duties and cut larger portions of objectionable and unhealthy matter from films than they do now. It would be very desirable if one or two ladies are appointed to the Board. I am glad that the Government have brought in a bill to amend the Cinematograph Act so as to place the posters (which are generally very indecent) within the jurisdiction of the Board of Cinema Censors. It is hoped that the result will be to secure a greater sense of public decency.

I cannot conclude the letter without saying a few words about the Indian films. They are more suitable to the tastes and inclinations of our countrymen and are purer and healthier in tone and feeling than many of the Western films.

Germany's Rapid Strides In Economic Development

State Patronage For Small Tradesmen And Expert Training For Young Apprentices

(From A Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail).

The economic development of Germany progressed along a path hedged in by her lack of raw materials on one side and her dense population on the other. Thus it became a manufacturing country, which imported raw materials and exported finished articles to the world markets. Industrialization based on scientific and technical research developed at a great rate towards the end of the 19th century. Processes were continually being perfected, whilst numerous chemical and technical laboratories sprang up and training schools for workmen were founded in the realization that the height of efficient production can only be achieved by a staff of engineers and highly skilled labourers on the part of the workmen. These are the foundation stones of German industry which are responsible for its good reputation all over the world. The machinery is in the hands of skilled labourers, who not only do their mechanical tasks but are at the same time conscious of their responsibility to the works as a whole. The industrial operatives are mostly of skilled artisan stock.

NO PROVISION TO YOUNG WORKERS.
The small trades soon failed to provide sufficient young workers for the rapidly growing industries. Some of these small trades did not progress with the times and got left behind clinging to their old fashioned methods. Others used machinery to a certain extent but the apprentices were only entrusted with one single job and did not learn the whole process. Thus, it came about that the big industries had to train their own workmen, and many founded special central workshops where young artisans were instructed in all phases of the industrial process in question. A great deal of elimination is necessary of

course, and the applicants are examined as to their mental and professional suitability. Those who pass this test are thoroughly trained by expert instructors. Great stress is still laid on handicraft which must be well mastered before teaching with the machine begins. The practical training is supplemented by theoretical classes in which the pupils are given a good knowledge of the fundamental laws of physics and technical process. An examination is held at the end of the course which marks the end of apprenticeship.

Polytechnics were then founded by the State for the various industries; here the apprentice who has passed his test can continue to go to advanced classes. After he has been through this school he can be trusted to work independently and decide matters for himself if need be, because the advanced course teaches scholars to think in terms of the whole and acquaints them with every phase of the manufacturing process from the raw material to the finished article.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING CENTRES

In spite of these industrial training centres the majority of young industrial workers. According to the last trade census in 1927, 1,800,000 young artisans were trained in small workshops. The flow of young people into the big factories will probably have slowed down somewhat of late, because the State support of the small tradesman indicates better future prospects in this line.

Whereas half the young artisans used to go into factories previously, this may now only be one-third, while the rest either open small retail businesses of their own or stay on as employee of a small tradesman. Observation shows that specialization in certain directions has developed considerably among skilled workmen

Curtain Wrung Down Over Inter-Provincial Cheating Case

Zamindar And 35 Other Accused Sent To Jail But Two Women Let Off With Warning

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

A most interesting inter-provincial cheating case which has been going on for about a year came to an end on March 15 last when Mr. Issar, City Magistrate sentenced one wealthy zamindar of Ustra named Kanwar Radha Raman and 30 others to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment each and 5 others to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. Radha Raman was also ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo one year rigorous imprisonment more.

An Anglo-Indian woman named Mrs. Ryan who was alleged to have played an important part in the affairs of the gang and another woman named Mst. Maya Devi were let off with a warning under Section 565 Cr. P.C.

The rest of the accused were acquitted.

MODUS OPERENDI

It may be recalled that the police originally sent up for trial 23 accused under Sections 420, 120-B, I.P.C. for forming a conspiracy to cheat the public. Their 'modus operandi' was to induce the people

to gamble with them with match sticks, cardamums and by a 'lever' ruse during the game to make the parties lose their all amount. They some time entrapped people who wanted to marry by undertaking to obtain wives for them but instead of doing it, they robbed these people of their money by gambling. The accused also claimed that they could duplicate notes and remove the notes. On other occasions, they would pose as astronomers giving clue to hidden treasures. They induced credulous people to give offerings to please the deity and by some pretext they said that the deity was not pleased and later on ran away with the offering and money. They dug pits and cleverly managed to plant snakes to ensure confidence in the minds of their victims who held a belief in their minds that a treasure is preceded by the recovery of a snake. To some unemployed people they would undertake to secure jobs and contracts in the States and enter into partnership with them and thus cleverly managed to take money from them.—United Press.

"INDIA A POWER AT GENEVA"

Dr. Pillai Reviews Salient Aspect Of The Work Of I. L. O.

The following speech was delivered by Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the I. L. O., at the Bombay Rotary Club on Tuesday in the course of which he reviewed some aspects of the work of I. L. O.—

MACHINERY OF THE I. L. O.

The I. L. O. functions through an annual conference, a Governing Body, and a permanent secretariat of four delegates appointed by each country, two of whom represent the Government, and one each the organised workers and employers of the country. Each meeting of the Conference discusses a report presented by the Director of the Organisation during the preceding year and considers specific questions relating to conditions of work with a view to agreement on international measures. The decisions of the Conference generally take the form of draft Conventions or recommendations.

UNIVERSALITY OF ORGANISATION

The I. L. Organisation consists to-day of all the countries of the world except Egypt and the Hedjaz. Germany, in the prosecution of her political aims, has given notice of her intention to retire from all League organisations, including the I. L. O., but it may be hoped that the new atmosphere created by the rendition of the Saar area may bring about a revision of her attitude. Japan has already left the League, but she continues to be a member of the I. L. O., following in this respect the precedents set by Brazil, the Argentine and Spain. The recent entry of the United States of America and Soviet Russia into the I. L. O. has endowed it with additional authority and altogether the barometer at Geneva is now registering fine and sunny weather.

INDIA—A POWER AT GENEVA

It is a matter for sincere pride and gratulation that on the Governing Body of this international organisation, India has been able to obtain her full share of representation.

During the first few years India's claim to be regarded as one of the eight leading industrial countries of the world was not recognised at Geneva. In 1922, however, as a result of India's persistent agitation her claim was admitted and since then the Gov-

ernment of this country has been enjoying the privilege of having a permanent place reserved for it in the Governing Body.

Last year, when the United States and Russia joined the I. L. O., it became necessary to revise the list of the eight States of chief industrial importance and some apprehensions were entertained in this country as to whether India would find a place in the new list. Fortunately the Governing Body, which last year included India.

INDIA AND RATIFICATIONS.
By the end of 1934 again, of the 33 Conventions adopted from 1919 to 1932, 636 ratifications have been received at Geneva, making an average of twenty ratifications per convention. Of the leading industrial countries, Italy has ratified 21, France and Great Britain 18, Germany, 17, India 13, and Japan 12. In addition to these 13 Conventions, the Bern Convention on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus, which have been ratified by India, there are certain unratified conventions which have led to legislative or other measures calculated to give effect to some of their provisions. The large part of these measures refers to protective legislation for women and children, which is only natural in a country that is still in the preliminary stages of industrialisation. This latter point about the differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition making strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment was fully recognised by the creators of the I. L. O., and a special Article in the Treaty of Versailles lays down that the Conference shall take account of the modifications required for any particular country in the provisions of a Convention in order to make them applicable to it. An illustration of the application of this exempting provision is found in Article 10 of the Washington Hours Convention which, while proscribing a 48-hour week for the rest of the world, allows India to maintain a 60-hour week.

I. L. O.'S AIM.

The International Labour Organisation in promoting the systematic relief of unemployment, the maintenance of social insurance, the initiation of public works, the adaptation of working hours and other measures for dealing with the immediate situation has had the realisation borne in on it that no final solution of our social and industrial problems can be achieved by piece-meal national measures and that the remedy has to be sought in a more national organisation of the world's economic life. The regulation of labour conditions is now no longer so much a matter of protecting the worker against abuse as part of a national organisation balance preserved and future economic disasters averted, it can only be achieved by international co-operation for the more scientific direction of the world's activities. In the planning of the future, therefore, the International Labour Organisation has an essential role to play, since its object is to reconcile material progress with social equity. It is for this reason that the sphere of the I. L. O. is broadening and its influence in eastern countries increasing.

National Recovering Programme Shaking

OPTIMISM MUST BE TEMPERED BY A DASH OF REALISM

Cotton Looks A Purchase At Present Level

Bombay, Mar. 14. Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

For five months the New York cotton market rested on the 12 cents peg. On Monday the pressure was too great. And the peg broke.

Once selling started a total absence of buying orders was revealed. There was no short interest. The only limits were those to stop loss. And not until the decline approached the 200 marks did the market run into buying in any volume.

Not improbably there were also operators who, sensing its vulnerability, had the market hard at the beginning and covered only when the stop-losses were out.

But that only emphasises the precariousness of the whole issue. Doubts first began when the legality of the gold clause repudiation was challenged.

From the gold clause it is but the shortest step to the processing tax, the Bankhead Bill and the payments to farmers not to grow cotton.

There is no end to the possible misfires of unorthodox opportunism in a rigid Constitution.

Meanwhile, there is doubt as to the loan level for the next crop. The 2½% exemption for small farmers under the Bankhead Bill greatly prejudices the always doubtful efficacy of that measure.

The January index for cotton exports at 68 was the lowest since 1923 and compared with 109 last year. For all agricultural commodities the export index fell to 37, the lowest January reading for 20 years.

N. R. A. POSITION. It is not just cotton but the whole National Recovery Programme that is shaking.

Mr. Roosevelt has been unfortunate insofar as there has not been that world progress towards trade recovery which, on a lead from America, might reasonably have been anticipated. But it is any longer reasonable to look for a major recovery in world trade when in Germany imports can only be barred against exports, in Italy an import quota is rigidly enforced, in Spain imports are possible only when exchange is available and, in fact, in every country in the world there is a quota, a tariff or an exchange restriction.

Optimism, after all, must be tempered by a dash of realism. The bluntest truth of the matter is that, in giving a lead, Mr. Roosevelt went too quickly and too far!

With the whole recovery scheme in more than a little danger of complete collapse, obviously immediate action is called for.

Late yesterday Mr. Roosevelt dis-

cussed cotton with Congressional Agricultural Department leaders including Mr. Wallace, Mr. Chester Davis and Senators Bankhead and Smith. It was stated that there would be no change in the Administration's cotton policy of carrying forward a reduction programme to eliminate the surplus. Whatever was done would be along the lines of taking care of producers. But it was too early to announce loans for next year.

Meanwhile, the futures market has declined and left cotton suspended on the loan. That automatically relieves the market of some five million bales until a rise brings the contracts in line with a tradeable basis. Therefore, temporarily at least, the market looks a purchase for the May position at and under present levels.

But we wait only for a quick turn. We see nothing in the quick outlook and still less in the precarious American recovery scheme to justify confidence for a long shot operation.

LOCAL MARKET. Bombay on Tuesday woke up to find the confidence of Monday's firm local markets entirely misplaced. Tuesday's decline, however, was much less than on full parity and the restraint shown by our market has so far been justified by yesterday's partial recovery in New York.

Trading has been in a smaller volume than might have been expected and the only feature of interest was selling yesterday by a European House reputed to be long of March-April-May against shorts elsewhere.

A prominent bazaar account, long against options, bought on the decline in what appeared to be a reasonably successful attempt to hold the market. A continuance of this policy is not improbable for the somewhat adequate reason that it is impossible for an account of that volume to get out without breaking the market. Additionally, of course, a large open position against options does not permit of reversal in face of possible recovery in America. For this reason Bombay may continue to resist declines.

For the most part buyers of actual cotton, whether for export or use in India, made bids which appeared to anticipate a much bigger fall in the forward market than was actually registered. Consequently, very little business in actual cotton has been done.

The outlook for cotton and all commodities is precarious but straddles between East Indians and Americans have recently provided the best opportunities for futures operations. For the time being we prefer sales here against purchases of American but would reverse on a small profit.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 16.	
May	10.90
July	10.93
October	10.92
December	10.95
January	10.60
Middling Spot	11.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 16.	
March	10.71
May	10.86
July	10.93
Middling Spot	11.06

NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.	
New York, 10-55 a.m. and Noon	
Call, market was closed.	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 16.	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.	
10-12 a.m. To-day's	
Quotations Prices.	
March, 1935	6.33
April, 1935	6.29
May, 1935	6.28
June, 1935	6.24
July, 1935	6.21
August, 1935	6.14
September, 1935	6.07
October, 1935	6.00
November, 1935	5.98
December, 1935	5.95
January, 1936	5.94
February, 1936	5.93
Middling Spot	6.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.	
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
March, 1935	8.07
May, 1935	8.05
July, 1935	8.03
October, 1935	7.98
November, 1935	7.98
January, 1936	7.96
February, 1936	7.96
F.G.F. Spot	8.37

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.	
BROACH:	
Fully Good. (Good Staple)	5.52
Fine. (Good Staple)	5.67
Superfine. (Good Staple)	5.82
OOMRA:	
Fine. (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
Superfine. (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Choice. (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
BENGAL:	
Good	3.48
Fully Good	3.58
Fine	3.68
SCINDIE:	
Fully Good	3.58
Fine	3.68
Superfine	3.78

Rubber in Singapore and Penang is outside the regulation area and can be sent anywhere. We quote the stock at end May 1934 as the Regulation Scheme came into force on 1st June. The basis of stock at the end of each month is taken as shipments for the whole of the month in question and one-third of the shipments for the preceding month. We are indebted for some of our figures to the Statistical Rubber Regulation Committee:—

Stocks in Singapore and Penang on 31st May 1934 89,194 tons; on 31st December 1934 62,142 tons; on 31st Jan. 1935 59,609 tons. Stocks in United Kingdom on 31st May 1934 96,214 tons; on 31st December 1934 134,927 tons; on 31st January 1935 148,212 tons. Stocks in U.S.A. on 31st May 1934 351,323 tons; on 31st December 1934 352,832 tons; on 31st January 1935 346,084 tons. Stock Afloat on 31st May 1934 140,000 tons; on 31st December 1934 118,000 tons; on 31st January 1935 106,000 tons. Total on 31st May 1934 676,731 tons; on 31st December 1934 667,701 tons; on 31st January 1935 659,905 tons. It will be seen from the above table that stocks outside the regulated areas decreased by only 9,000 tons. In the first seven months' working of the Scheme and that in the months of January they showed a decrease of a further 8,000 tons. These stocks should show a steady decrease month by month from now on. The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 12 7/8 cents buyers (flat parity 6 1/8d. at exchange 4.64d) being a fall of 9/16 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—March 12.53 (last week 13.15), May 12.68 (13.28) July 12.82 (13.43), September 13.00 (13.60), October 13.08 (13.69), December 13.23 (13.86), and January 13.32 (13.95). Stock—United Kingdom Stock for the week ended 23rd February 1935 at 155,465 tons shows an increase of 2,417 tons on the week. Stocks at 24th February 1935 totalled 32,119 tons.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bengal Govt. Allots Special Grants For Training

CALCUTTA, March 16. The Government of Bengal have, it is understood, allotted special grants for physical training of students for all aided colleges in this province. The colleges must have on their staff graduate instructors, who hold the diploma of the Madras College of Physical Education, or of the Bengal Government Training centres in Physical Education; Physical education must be made compulsory for first-year students.

During the year 1935-36 special stipends of Rs. 20 each per month will be available for young graduates of proved athletic ability, deputed by aided colleges for training at the Government of Bengal Training Centre in Physical Education at Calcutta.—United Press.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 16.	
T.T. London on—	
Berlin	11.94
Amsterdam	7.10-1/8
Brussels	20.64
Madrid	35.18
Milan	57.75
Berne	14.88
Paris	72.90
Prague	114.37
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.80-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 16.	
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe. Parcels, Apl. sellers 21/9.	
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Apl. sellers 22.	
South Australian, Parcels, nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, March 16.	
Java Sugar Fine White. Dutch Standard, No. 25—	
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.	
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.	
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, March 16.	
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) 10-1/8.	

SEEDS.

London, March 16.	
Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f. ton, Mar. sellers 22-2/6.	
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers 21-0-0.	
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers 21-5-0.	
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers 21-0-0.	
Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Mar.-Apl. sellers 21-10-0.	
Cottonseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, no offers.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 16.	
Linseed oils naked London per cwt., Mar. sellers 19/10-1/2.	
Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 20/6.	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 16.	
Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5/9-1/8.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 16.	
Market—Steady.	
Spot	27-1/8
Forward	27-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 16.	
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.	
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.	
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.	
Interest 1 Day's Market Loan, unchanged.	

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season
	to date
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	7,100
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	3,407
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,544
Of which to Japan	1,207
Of which to China	87
Of which to Great Britain	582
Of which to Germany ..	294
Stock at New York	24
Stock at U. S. Ports	2,465
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	586
World's Visible Supply ..	7,723
Of which American Cotton	5,665
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	6,753
Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	3,995

N.B.—All figures are in thousands. —Multiplied.

SMALL BORROWER'S WOES

Is Co-operation The Only Remedy, Asks "Economist"

Making a strong case for social need for small-loan facilities an "Economist" makes some suggestions for remedying the woes of the small borrower in the following:—

The most common cause for borrowing is to meet expenses incurred during illness. The circumstances are sometimes pitiful when even frugal people have to continue repaying over a long period the instalments of loans taken to meet the doctor's heavy bills in connection with some serious illness in the family. Loans are taken for paying off the dentist's fees or for getting tonsils removed or for some similar purposes. In some cases, the birth of children necessitates borrowing owing to an increase in household expenses due to the employment of extra domestic servants. A death in the family sometimes leads a man to borrow a small loan to meet the funeral and other expenses. Social customs are also responsible for the raising of loans. Small loans are required to meet a number of outstanding bills which it may be found necessary to clear by borrowing the entire amount with a view to repaying it by small instalments. These and many other situations arise in almost all families having small incomes, no matter how carefully they may have planned to escape them.

CO-OPERATION—THE ONLY REMEDY?

Having thus seen the necessity for small-loan borrowing, it is essential that some workable remedy should be found to induce enough capital to enter the field as a business proposition and, at the same time, safeguard the borrower against the extortionate charges and the despicable methods or money-lenders, especially in large cities. It is well known that the banking system as it has developed is not prepared to grant credits in small amounts. For such transactions being relatively small, large-scale business is only possible by dealing with a large number of men and thus incurring much more expenditure than that required for dealing in large amounts with a comparatively smaller number of big individuals or firms. The only remedy for the solution of the small-loan problem attempted in India up to now is through co-operation.

The Co-operative Credit Societies grant loans to their members at cheap rates because their membership is restricted to groups of people with whom they are acquainted.

ITS NATURAL LIMITATIONS.

While the small borrower is left severely alone by the capitalistic banks, and the co-operative movement has shown but a slow growth on account of its natural limitations, there are hardly any other agencies which supplement the work of the co-operative movement in combating the undesirable methods of the usurers in large cities.

The small-loan business is essentially of a retail character. A PRIVATE INSTITUTION'S VENTURE.

In India, although many provinces have introduced legislation aiming at regulating money-lending, the consideration of the economic aspect of the small-loan business has been mostly neglected.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 16.	
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-5-5.	

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS AND TOO LITTLE RESPONSIBILITY!

Sir Stanley Reed On Proposed Reforms And Cross-Currents in India

Sir Stanley Reed writes as follows in the "Spectator."

In the bad old days a mordant politician spoke of the leprosy which clung to the walls of the Palace of Westminster in all that relates to Indian affairs?

If successive Governments had deliberately set out to make more difficult the immense task of framing a constitution for India which would work and at the same time be reasonably acceptable to the majority of sensible people, they could scarcely have acted other than as they have done. Every intelligent person who knows his India realises that the strongest force in the country is a righteous craving for the establishment of its self-respect. That was deliberately flouted in the appointment of the Simon Commission. A body of undistinguished politicians was sent forth under the chairmanship of a great lawyer to prescribe for three hundred and fifty millions of people the constitution under which they should live and die. The part of the Indian spokesmen for these myriads in the task was left studiously undefined. It being recognized that the Commission was to be a Parliamentary body, an invitation to the Legislatures to set up a committee to work in co-operation with it would have satisfied all reasonable people. That was done later, but with such halting timidity that the measure was robbed of all effect; the recommendations of the Commission, the conclusions of the committee of the Legislatures which worked with it, were stillborn before they were conceived.

NEW ATMOSPHERE.

The announcement made by the King's Viceroy, with the full accord of the British Government of the day, that the goal of British policy in India was not only the progressive realization of responsible government, foreshadowed in the Preamble to the Act of 1919 but Dominion status for that Government, created a new atmosphere. In it the first Round Table Conference outlined a constitution which, promptly translated into legislation, would have given India political peace and a large measure of contentment. Apart from the interminable delays which have left the fabric then designed unimpaired, in the White Paper, in the Report of the Joint Select Committee, and in the Bill framed thereon the all-important words—Dominion status—were studiously omitted. Even the Preamble to the Act of 1919 was ignored. Small wonder that a state of preventable suspicion in a suspicious country was created obscuring the real measure of self-government assured under the Bill. Whilst the air is thick with criticism of the safeguards, the clauses relating to commercial discrimination, second chambers and indirect election, these are not the things which really move vocal India. The one assurance it demands above all others is the assurance of ultimate equality with the other Dominions within the Empire and under the Crown. All else is the sound of thorns cracking under the pot.

THE INEVITABLE.

Now at long last the inevitable has happened. In words which can not be misinterpreted the Secretary of State has declared that the Act of 1919 is the attainment of Dominion status. All who seek to serve India breathe more freely. Why you may ask, do I say the inevitable has happened? Because no one can imagine a self-governing India without Dominion status. The alternative is secession. If purists argue as to the precise meaning of the term, and of the Statute of Westminster, the answer is crystal clear; it is equality with the other Dominions, whatever it may be. What satisfies Canada, Australia and South Africa will be acceptable to India. She asks no more; she will be content with no less.

But mark the occasion of the announcement. It was not until the last day of the long debate on the Bill in the Legislative Assembly that the atmosphere was cleared. Suspicion is like a match to the sun-dried prairie. The flames spread with devastating rapidity; it takes long to beat them out. How far the announcement influenced the voting is obscure, but the results are significant. By a

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1935

Kharak Singh Opposes London Delegation But Advocates Anti-Award Campaign In Which He Is Ready To Court Arrest

MALAVIYA PLEADS FOR LONDON MISSION

AMRITSAR, March 16. The Second National Sikh Conference was held here this afternoon attended by leading Sikhs and by Pandit Malaviya.

Sardar Kharaksingh in his presidential address opposed the idea of sending deputations to England to protest against the Communal Award, but favoured the launching of a "morcha" or campaign in which he said he was prepared to court arrest. He severely criticised the British administration in India.

PLEA FOR DEPUTATION.

Pandit Malaviya addressed the Conference for nearly an hour. He criticised the Communal Award, but spoke in support of a deputation to England, which he declared was necessary. He also appealed for communal unity and pleaded for equal rights for all the three communities.

Several other speakers condemned the Communal Award including Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabal, chairman of the Reception Committee, who emphasised that the Communal Award was inequitable and quoted figures to show how Muslim minorities in other provinces had been treated generously, whereas in the Punjab an attempt was being made to set up "Muslim Raj".

Pandit Malaviya leaves for Delhi to-night.—A.P.

ANTI-AWARD DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND To Voice Sikh And Hindu Opposition

NEW DELHI, March 17. The meeting of the Anti-Communal Award Committee passed a resolution to-day that a deputation be sent to England as early as possible under the leadership of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to represent to the British public and the British Parliament the intense feeling of opposition in the coun-

SERVE NATION THROUGH VILLAGE

Students Must Take Up Work Of A. I. V. I. A. Urges Dr. Pattabhi

GUNTUR, Mar. 16. "When our poor villagers, with their arts and crafts are ready to produce our needs, and dying for want of food, what a foolish thing it is to buy foreign or mill cloth from a capitalist who uses all these profits for his further luxuries," declared Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Member of the Congress Working Committee, inaugurating the Guntur Village Industries Association.

"We have lost our moral courage on the day when we cannot do what all we preach," continued Dr. Pattabhi. "We preach to encourage Swadeshi and find all articles in our homes foreign. It is a great misfortune that from the iron nail, which can be manufactured in our country up to any costliest things, everything is bought from foreign countries. Our country can manufacture goods for all our needs."

Addressing the large number of students before him, Dr. Pattabhi said that by foreign education they had sold their minds, their paternal properties and village industries but had never got jobs. "Since you have disappointed the country and disappointed yourself," he said, "I appeal to every one of you to support and take up village industries work, everyone taking his own village and concentrating on it and work for the welfare of your village and nation, wherein lies your personal welfare."—United Press.

FAMINE IN MYSORE

State Relief Measures And Revenue Remission

UNTOLD HARDSHIPS OF AGRICULTURISTS

MYSORE, March 15. Acute distress and famine conditions in many parts have caused grave concern to the State Government at present whose revenue position is seriously affected resulting in a probable Budget deficit of 20 lakhs against an anticipated surplus.

The Revenue Commissioner inspected the various drought areas and, impressed by "the untold hardships the roys experienced", submitted detailed notes recommending a 50 per cent. remission in assessment in many cases.

Emergency Relief measures for immediately starting Government works like Tank restoration, etc., on a daily expenditure of Rs. 2,000 till the rains, are now under serious discussion with a view to provide some work for the "otherwise broken agriculturists". Nearly 3,000 wage-earners on land in one district alone have already emigrated to the hills seeking employment in the plantations and the exodus is continuing.—A.P.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Move In Mysore Legislative Council

MYSORE, March 16. Notice of their intention to move three non-official Bills in the June Session of the Mysore Legislative Council has been given by two elected members of the Council. The Bills relate to the following subjects: (1) restrict brothels. (2) Abolish imprisonment for debts and prohibit attachment of Insurance Fund by debtors and (3) Abolish death sentences.—A.P.

WOOL-SPINNING CHARKA INVENTED

Sent To Gandhiji For Inspection

ALMORA, Mar. 17. A novel wool-spinning Charka has just been invented by a Khadi enthusiast.

This Charka was sent to Mahatma Gandhi for his inspection and it is learnt that he has forwarded it to the Congress workers at Kumaon for a thorough experiment.

It is also learnt that if this Charka proves successful at spinning wool, Mahatma Gandhi is planning to open a Khadi Woollen Spinning and Weaving Centre on Kumaon Hills.—United Press.

terial. The nation which remained too much unimpressed of the material prosperity devoting all its energy towards the spiritual side had committed a great mistake. At the same time, the West engaged herself in the pursuit of material prosperity alone, which had resulted in a fierce struggle to gain mastery over other nations unjustly. This was another mistake. In his opinion none of the two, material as well as spiritual welfare, should be neglected. Swami Vivekananda had pointed out their respective mistakes to both the East and the West, and had advised them to learn from each other what was lacking in both.

After the meeting was over, devotional music and Sivanam Kiran took place in the evening at the Ashrama premises. The day's function was brought to a close by an exhaustive lecture with magic lantern slides on "The Life and work of Swami Vivekananda" by Swami Bhaveshananda, the president of the Ashrama.

JAYAKAR'S HOPE

Industrial Revival In Maharashtra

SCHEME TO COST Rs. 20,000

POONA, March 16. "I am one of those who believe that ten years' self-government in India would considerably change of minds" observed Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Liberal politician presiding on the occasion of the prize distribution of the local Industrial Exhibition this evening.

Mr. Jayakar expressed the hope of seeing the United Maharashtra having regained its lost position in the industrial sphere. He further enunciated to the audience an industrial revival scheme suited to Poona District, where with 150 industries could be revived with a capital of Rs. 20,000 cash, and an equal amount on credit.

He was of the opinion that the ordinary man in India was a patriot.—United Press

Munshi Shoots Constable

AGRA, March 16. A report of the dastardly shooting of a constable named Juman, by Farratullah, the Munshi of the Fatehabad Police station, has been received here.

It is alleged that following a personal quarrel, Farratullah shot Juman. When a Sub-Inspector appeared on the spot to rescue the latter, the Munshi was attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself. Farratullah is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. His statement has been recorded by the police.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ing military education in your public schools. Now so far as our education is concerned, you will have to do something on the same basis so far as India is concerned.

THESE BANS MUST GO

If you ask me, I am all for efficiency, I am for mechanisation, but I am also for this that in that mechanisation the scientific and technical branches should exist not only for Europeans, I am for the due share of Indians therein. I say that every Indian who is taken into the army must have a free access to all the technical and scientific and mechanical branches, but, as you are aware, that no Indian ban. We know he is excluded from the Royal Air Force, any tank corps is taboo to him. I ask for admission to all these not because I want to invade England, not because I want to come and invade even my frontier province or my frontier neighbour, but simply because in the wars of the future I will not be left alone. Sir, I am not a pacifist. I believe in the military efficiency of a State. I do not think that human nature is going to be changed to such an extent that in future there is going to be a millennium and was is going to vanish.

BHULABHAI'S ADVICE TO PRINCES

Publication Of Full Text Makes Matters More Explicit, Says Amritlal

NEW DELHI, (By Mail). With reference to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's interview to the United Press in connection with his reported advice to the Princes in the matter of the Government of India Bill stating that he has wired back to Mr. Amrit Lal Seth saying that the facts as stated by Mr. Seth are wrong and his information is incorrect, Mr. Amrit Lal Seth, who is in New Delhi on his way to Amritsar for the Patiala Enquiry has issued the following to the press:

"My information that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai advised Princes and the fact that he therein advised the omission of the words 'State Subjects' from the India Act will be borne out by the following full text of Mr. Bhulabhai's wire to me:

TEXT OF HIS WIRE

"I have given opinion to the Princes in their relations with the British Crown. I have not given any opinion with reference to their relations 'vis-a-vis' their subjects. Following the opinion given in 1930 and other occasions, I have advised Princes as to their position in relation to British Crown under their Treaties and otherwise from the point of view of Constitutional international law. I have declined to advise them as to propriety or expediency of any political measure 'vis-a-vis' their subjects.

In my view, constitutionally speaking, reference to the subjects in the Parliamentary Bill confers upon the subjects no rights against the Princes. Consistently with the Parliamentary Act, it is open to any Indian Prince to become and remain merely constitutional sovereign. Your view of my opinion is incorrect. Your comments are entirely unjustified."

"The above reply will show that Mr. Bhulabhai does not challenge either my information or my facts. What he challenges are my view and criticism on the said information and facts. I hold very strongly the view that even if the words 'States Subjects' in the Act, do not confer any rights on the subjects they at least bring them in line with their brethren of British India, under one Act applicable to them all and as such serve as their single solitary constitutional link with the proposed federation; and if these words do not confer any rights upon the subjects against their Princes, let them remain as they are, if only for the constitutional courtesy, propriety or uniformity. I should think it will make matters more explicit if Mr. Bhulabhai publishes the full text of his advice to the Princes."—United Press.

Juggling With Issue Of Indianisation STRAIGHT QUESTION TO ARMY PANDITS

Are You Suspecting Indians' Loyalty? Asks Deshmukh

NEW DELHI (By Mail). The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A. on the cut motion moved by Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury refusing supplies to the Army Department, in the Assembly.

I am glad that the Honorable Member who represents the Army Department here, has accepted two propositions as axiomatic, and they will be sufficient for my purpose. One is that the gallantry of the Indian soldier is undoubted and the second is that the aim is Indianisation. There may be difference so far as the interpretation of the word 'Indianisation' is concerned, but I take it that in a general way Indianisation is acceptable. Coming down to some of the things that he told the House, I am glad to say that a good deal of the information that he gave us is already supplied to us by this very valuable blue book, but one or two points are not mentioned in it, and I find it my duty to bring them to the notice of the House. My Hon'ble friend talked a great deal about the efficacy of the officers in leading masses of men. What I should like to know is this.

METHOD OF OFFICERING IT

Are you going to have officers for your army by the attempt that you are doing now? What is the attempt that you are doing at the present time? You have opened the so-called Indian Sandhurst or the Dehra Dun Military Academy in which you take about 70 students per year, that is, 15 students every six months, and altogether the college cannot accommodate more than 70 students. Taking all the six years course, there are not more than 70 students. Am I correct?

Mr. Tottenham:—The course at the College is 2½ years and the total number of students there is over 200.

Dr. Deshmukh:—If that be so the information that I saw in the League of Nations report is wrong. Taking the figures given by my Hon'ble friend as correct, compare them with the attempt that is being made in England to provide officers for their army. You have officers' Training Course, both Junior and Senior. In the Junior course you prepare the children and boys so that in future they may become competent to be your officers. So far as the Senior Training course is concerned, you have a regular staff of 795 or 800 officers as permanent staff and nearly 30,000 men to whom training is given to be future officers. This is not the only thing. You will find that they do it from the Public School course itself. At the Public School, you aim at producing men so that they may be officers afterwards.

ENGLAND AND INDIA

Look at the training that your Public School boys get. If that is the attempt that is being made in England, what is the attempt you are making in this country, and then you come forward each time and say that you have not got sufficient officers, that men are not accustomed to lead in this country! In a country like India where aristocracy and nobility of birth are held so much in dignity and at a premium, are we going to be told that there will be a dearth of officers to lead our men? You know very well that without experience, without having had previous training either at Sandhurst or at Woolwich, in the time of great crisis during the War you actually had men who led the armies in Flanders and in France. The proof of it lies in the fact that the Victoria Cross which

had not been given to Indians before. Was given to Indians after the war. They showed rare courage and came up to more than your usual standard at the time of that crisis. And are you going to tell me that during peace time they will not be able to lead your armies? The whole thing appears to me to be some kind of excuse to keep the intelligent Indian boy from his legitimate birthright, and that is, of leading his own men in the field. You will not be able to achieve this Indianisation by your saying that we have made a beginning. What is the proportion of Indian officers in your Tank corps.

INDIANISATION IN 700 YEARS

You have started the 8 unit system. How many officers are there in your Air Force? Out of the total number of 7,000 and odd officers, I was grieved to see, I would not say ashamed, the number of Indians who are carrying the King's Commission is 219 and this is what we are supposed to gleat over and say that there is going to be Indianisation. It stands to reason, and you the were perfectly right that day when you spoke about the rate at which Indianisation is going to be carried on. I will interpret Indianisation for the present in the way I am inclined to agree with you take it, that is to say, replacing British officials in the Indian army by the Indian. I say even taking it in that way I am inclined to agree with you that if you go on at this rate, that is at the rate of ten per year it may take about 700 years to reach this Indianisation.

ARE YOU SUSPECTING LOYALTY?

How do we stand so far as the officers are concerned? Do you mean to say that we will not be able to replace the British section of the Indian army?

The Hon'ble Member himself admitted that so far as the gallantry of the Indian soldier is concerned, it is unquestionable. If that is so, what is there to prevent the replacement of the British soldier by the Indian soldier. Are you suspecting his loyalty? I hope you will not do that injustice. There might have been a time in 1857 perhaps. During the last 80 years, the Indian soldier has been loyal according to your ideas, and if at the end of 80 years, that is, after the passing of three generations, if you are even now inclined to suspect the loyalty of the Indian soldier, then it does not redound very much to your credit. If you don't suspect his loyalty, then why should you not replace the British soldier.

If you have any vision before you, you are bound to see that wars in future are going to be fought on a minor scale but on a very much larger than that in 1914, and how are you going to arrange for our defence? By means of mercenary army of 60,000 Britishers and 120,000 Indians? No. We ourselves would very strongly resent and object to being defended by a mercenary army. Sir, we Indians would live to stand up ourselves, on our own legs, and defend our hearths and homes (Loud applause). Supposing we have to fight against any first-class army in future, you must have the vision for that. See to that.

We are all aware how you are making provision for your reserves and for your supplementary reserves and for your auxiliaries and for your junior and senior training corps and even by starting rifle clubs and by your starting

(Continued in Col. 4.)

Unite In Struggle For Swaraj

RAJEN BABU'S CALL FOR INTER-COMMUNAL SOLIDARITY

NAGPUR, March 16. An appeal for unity of the communities in India, in the struggle for Swaraj was made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, replying to the Civic Address presented to him by the Nagpur Municipality.

Babu Rajendra Prasad acknowledged the India-wide help to Bihar in her distress by the recent earthquake and hoped that the people would, in the same manner, unite for the more worthy cause to secure the freedom of the country.

The speaker regretted the death of Mr. Abhyanekar at a time when he would have been a valuable asset to the popular cause in the Legislative Assembly.

He emphasised that the Congress organisations must be strengthened all over India.

He concluded by appealing to the public to co-operate in carrying out the Congress constructive programme, particularly Khaddar and All-India Village Industries Association.

The Address was presented in a silver casket and was read out by Mr. Sami-Ullah Khan, the Municipal President. The Address made appreciative reference to the service rendered by Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Congress and the country.—A.P.